



장로회신학대학

133-01 서울 · 성동구 광장동 353 (55)3101~3

PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Kwangjang-dong, Sungdong-ku, Seoul, Korea

650
230
186
160
122
82
316
500

2,546

학생과장

DEAN OF STUDENTS

Korean Seminaries 1978

Accredited

	students	Grad	Library	faculty
Methodist	200 (170 m.; 30 w.)		13,450	11 (full) + 3 (lect.)
Christian (Christian Ch.)	183 (118 + 65)	183	15,000	7 + 4
Mok-won (Methodist)	168 (138 + 30)	802	22,540	18 + 12
Seventh Day Adv.	239 (177 + 62)	771	26,563	30 + 3
Seml Th. Sem (Kor. Ev.)	674 (541 + 133)	1,840	15,500	10 + 9
St. Michael's (Anglican)	19 (16 + 3)	70	20,000	3 + 2
Yonsei Dept. of Theol.	130 (115 + 15)	527	21,882	8 +
Yonsei Grad Sch. of Theol.	39 (34 + 5)	204	5,741	1 + 14
Ewha Dept. of Christianity	8 (- 8)	684	1,550	11
Presbyterian Theol. Sem.	650 (590 + 60)	3,300	23,000	12 + 1
Hankuk Theol. Sem.	230 (202 + 28)	1,706	16,900	12 + -
Korea Baptist Theol. Sem.	547 (473 + 74)	461	16,000	8 + 4

Associated

Taekhan Christian Sem. (Christian)	150 (8,250	12 + 3
Pusan Sem. (interdenom.)	55 (37 + 18)	135	3,950	4 + 3
Yonnam Sem. (Presb., Synod)			2,786	8 + 4
Pusan (Yonnam)	186 (150 + 36)	346	3,678	6 + 3
Honam Presb. (Synod)	160	288	7,213	5 + 1
Harid Women's Sem (Chongju)	122	20	7,500	4
Taejeon Presb.	82 (69 + 13)	239	1,952	3 + 7

Not Connected

Catholic College (Semi)	360 (344 + 16)	974	30,822	16 + 15
Koryo Theol. Sem.	316 (257 + 59)	714	15,810	10 + 4

대한예수교장로회총회
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF KOREA

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A SUMMARY OF STATISTICS REPORTED TO THE 63rd GENERAL ASSEMBLY:
(Based on information gathered through December 31, 1977)

Total Constituency	808,684	
Growth during 1977	50,839	(6.3% increase)
Baptized members	263,991	(32.6% of total constituency)
New baptized members	20,414	(8% increase over previous year)
New infants baptized	1,427	
Children baptized as infants (total)	40,335	(kept on a separate roll until received as full members)
Baptized persons	304,326	(total of adult & children)
Evangelists	2,057	(men 1,568; women 489)
Ordained ministers	1,871	(including retired 34, and those without regular work approved by the presbytery)
Church workers (total)	3,928	(5.5% increase over previous year)
New churches started during the year	159	
Churches being organ- ized (total) 'kae-chuk'	475	(some started in previous years not yet with 30 baptized members)
Churches regularly organized	2,961	(1,290 with ordained ministers)
Total number of churches	3,436	(organized & being organized)

NOTE: During the past 4 years (1974-77) a total of 751 new churches have been started; these are totals reported by the Department of Evangelism. Over the same period many of these churches have achieved a baptized membership of 30 or more and have been recognized by the presbyteries as regularly organized churches. The total number of churches in previous years have included the number of new churches started in that year, but have not shown the remaining total of new churches still in the process of being developed and organized. Therefore the total number of churches reported is larger than it otherwise would be (by 283 when only 159 churches were started during the year).

October 1, 1978

The PCK continues to give high priority to new church development. The statistics compiled through December 1977 and recently reported to the General Assembly show good progress toward the goal of 5,000 congregations and a total membership (constituency) of one and a half million by 1984-85, which will be the Centenary of Protestant Mission in Korea. 159 new churches were started during 1977 making a total of 751 new churches begun since the new church development program was undertaken by the PCK four years ago. 276 of these new churches are now regularly organized each having 30 or more baptized members. The total number of congregations now, including 475 "pioneer" churches still in the process of being organized, is 3,436. Baptized membership increased by 8% in 1977 to nearly 264,000 persons; the total constituency of the PCK is now 808,000.

Looking ahead to the 100th Anniversary the General Assembly has organized a "Preparation Committee" to plan appropriate ways to commemorate this occasion. Tentative plans for the PCK include the preparation of a church history, other anniversary publications and a memorial building--possibly a General Assembly Conference and Training Center. In August a 100th Anniversary Preparation Seminar was held; discussions at this meeting focused on the church's continuing evangelistic efforts and on the development of new mission policies.

Mission policy discussions as well as circumstances prevailing in Korea today are causing some church leaders to think anew about the witness of the church in society. Specific issues have been brought to the General Assembly level, special Committee on Social Problems and United Work. Of special concern to many in the church has been the arrest and imprisonment of church workers--Rev. Young Geun Koh an evangelist in November of last year and Rev. Myung Jin In an urban-industrial mission worker early in May of this year. Both of these ministers have been charged with the violation of the Presidential Emergency Decrees for sermons which they preached.

On July 25th the officers of the General Assembly called a special meeting for prayer for church workers in prison. Immediately following this worship and prayer service, held at the Yun Dong Presbyterian Church in Seoul and attended by many church leaders, a public statement of the position of the PCK concerning the difficulties encountered in industrial mission work was read and approved by those present. A petition directed to the President requesting the early release of imprisoned church workers was also made public; this petition was sent to the President in the name of the Moderator, Rev. Taik Jin Rim. For some months many local churches have made special contributions for the welfare of the families of Rev. In and Rev. Koh. At the General Assembly meeting in September special prayers were offered for these ministers and their families, and an offering of nearly \$1,000 was received to aid the families. Then on the afternoon of November 11 Rev. In was released from prison; he is expected to continue UIM work.

For some time the Youngdeungpo Urban Industrial Mission Committee has been making plans for the building of a "community center" for its mission work. Though there was a delay of some months the land is now purchased and registered in the legal holding body of the PCK, a building permit has been received, and on October 23rd construction was begun with a special service of worship at the site in Youngdeungpo. The building of this community center is made possible by the generous financial assistance of the Protestant Central Agency for Development Aid (EZE) of West Germany.

continued. . .

Many Presbyterians are involved in community development projects. The largest of these is the Nam Yang Bay project under the leadership of the Rev. Jin Hong Kim of the Hwalbin Church ('Hwalbin' literally means "the resurrection of the poor".) Since December 1976 more than 1300 families have been settled on reclaimed land in the Nam Yang Bay area. Some 300 of these families have been "landless vagrants" who by themselves had no means of support and little hope for a good life. The Hwalbin Church, under the inspired leadership of Rev. Kim, has initiated a number of projects to promote the self-development of these people including an agricultural assistance program, community education, a credit union and a consumers' cooperative, community health care, and several day care centers for children. The latter are generously supported by Kindernothilfe, a West German agency which provides care for needy children around the world. A community center building for many of these activities is nearing completion. In October some 490 head of beef cattle were imported from New Zealand to be cared for and developed as another source of income for the people in the Nam Yang Bay area.

Various other community development projects are in progress: a day care center on Woodo Island near Cheju; an integrated community development program at the Hosung Church near Jeonju; a small community operated manufacturing plant at the Chang Duk Church in Kunsan Presbytery; a rural development program under the auspices of Taejen Presbytery; a regional rural development project at two locations in South Choongchung Province directed by the Soong Jun University; and a land reclamation and agriculture project benefiting mentally retarded people in Kyunggi Province west of Seoul. These projects are funded in a large part by the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. Task Force on World Hunger; these projects are designed to help those who are the victims of poverty to improve their living situations. The Rev. Jae Ki Kwak, Secretary of the Rural Life Dept., also serves as the PCUS Hunger Action Enabler in Korea.

The 63rd Meeting of the General Assembly was held at Seoul's Young Nak Presbyterian Church from Sept. 21 to 25. Rev. Doo Bong Kim of Pusan was elected Moderator, and the Rev. Won Gon Cho of Kwangju was elected Vice Moderator. (The vice moderator is usually elected moderator in the following year.) Visitors to the Assembly from overseas churches were Dr. William P. Thompson of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., Dr. and Mrs. Boanerges Ribeiro of the Presbyterian Church in Brazil, Pastor Berthold Dowerk and Pastor Arnold representing the Evangelical Mission Work Association of Southwest Germany, Mrs. Dotty Barnard of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S., and the Rev. Shin En Chao former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Taiwan. There were also representatives of Korean churches in Japan and the U.S.

At the Assembly another vote on proposals from several presbyteries requesting the ordination of women elders was defeated by a narrow margin (208 to 197) much to the disappointment of many women who look forward to the time when they may assume a role in the decision making processes of the church at the local, presbytery and General Assembly levels. A previous recommendation that the organization of a new church and independent pastoral experience be prerequisites for ordination was approved. A revised fund raising plan for the continued development of new churches was also approved; some 270 churches with annual budgets in excess of \$20,000 are being challenged to provide additional financial support for starting new churches.

'Joy on the Way': Life in a Korean Prison

The principle of joy must prevail in life, not the principle of pleasure or comfort.

STEPHEN MOON

TWELVE of us were taken to the Pan CIA headquarters on March 2, 1966. After ten days of interrogation, we were sent to a group of prosecutors with the charge that we had violated Emergency Decree No. 9. One of the prosecutors told me that I should be thankful we were not charged with attempting to overthrow the government.

After I had changed into a blue prison uniform which was too small for me, I was put into solitary confinement. Alone in a six-by-ten-foot room, I had no one with whom to communicate. The walls were smeared with the scribbings of former inmates: "Keep running for your life" and "How long, O God, how long?" There were also traces of crushed bugs here and there.

The food brought to us was inedible. It was impossible to swallow it. The first time I tasted it and refused. The bedding provided in the room was so dirty that I refused to get into it. But the worst thing was the solitude and the impossibility of any sort of communication. A jubilant welcome by a college student who happened to be in the next cell helped me much in my first few days. But he was moved from the room next to mine, and I was again alone. My room was cut off from any kind of contact with others; even the prison workers in the hallway were reluctant to linger around my door. Soon warm clothing and money were sent in by my family. It was a great relief to be able to wear warm and properly fitting clothing, and to eat a somewhat more decent meal. But I was anxious to know what had happened after my arrest and how my wife and children were doing. There was no way to know. No visitation was permitted and no letters allowed for the first 40 days of my imprisonment.

There was absolutely nothing to do but sit and meditate or pray, or walk around and sing. I wanted desperately to have pen and paper in order to write down the thoughts that came to my mind. But each of the prison guards had

been instructed to watch us carefully to make sure that we did not obtain a pen or pencil. If one of us was found with pen or pencil in his possession, the guard would be discharged immediately.

Then it occurred to me that a prison must be one of the best places for doing theology, because there one can engage in deep, uninterrupted thought. One can think for hours about the most fundamental issues in life. There one sees and experiences the rock-bottom of human ugliness. There one hears the agony of the oppressed. Moreover, there one sees nakedly the nature of the powers of evil. One is forced to think seriously about the nature of the human being, the structures of evil and the significance of the Christian gospel for all. Most people shy away from these disturbing questions, but Christians cannot, because the voice that speaks to them inwardly tells them to look squarely at the ugly situations to discover their meaning.

I also came to see that the Bible is a collection of records of the life of a people who, living under oppression, pondered the meaning of it and worked for change under God's direction and guidance.

I became glad that I had been put in jail to do my own God-thinking. I wanted to be with other prisoners in order to learn from them, but that was something I had no control over. Therefore, by the third week of my imprisonment, I had decided to settle down and live more closely with God and with people in meditation and prayer.

I

Sigmund Freud advocated a pleasure principle. Since his day, modern materialistic culture seems to have been dominated by this theory. Through prison life, however, I discovered the limitation of the pleasure principle. I came to see that the human being, as an animal, indeed lives by that principle. But as a spiritual being, the human lives by what I would call the "joy principle."

Freud maintained that human beings desire pleasure and seek release from pain. But persons as spiritual beings seek more than that. Notice children at play in the burning heat of summer; they are seeking more than pleasure. Think of the mountain climbers who risk their

lives to conquer an untrodden peak. It is more than pleasure that they seek; it is joy. The joy that I experienced in prison can be explained not by the pleasure principle, but only by the joy principle.

Looking around me, I discovered that a person looks for joy in whatever situation he finds himself. One morning four or five teen-agers were being punished in front of my cell. Their punishment was to squat and stand, squat and stand — up and down according to the movement of the warden's finger. My eyes immediately caught the expression on the face of the youngest prisoner. He was very light and quick in repeating the motion; as he moved, his face shone with delight. He seemed to have decided to move exactly according to the rhythm of the finger, and he was relishing the challenge. At times he would miss, and this was fun to him also. He was enjoying the punishment — it had been changed into a joyous game. This teen-ager helped me to see that I too could change my monotonous prison life into a game to be enjoyed.

II

In prison, communication between cells is called "tongbang" (cell rap). The guards are often more lenient right after breakfast and just before bedtime. During these two periods of the day various remarks may be heard through the tongbang. A typical tongbang conversation might go something like this:

Number 12.

Yes, Number 27.

How about mountain climbing this afternoon?

Where to?

So Yo Mountain.

Good, but with whom?

How about with Sookja and Myouk?

I don't like the second girl. Instead, I'd like to take Pokryam.

Fine, let's meet at one o'clock by the bridge.

Great. Be sure to bring lots of beer.

The two prisoners enjoy the imaginary mountain climbing, and at the same time they delight in breaking the prison rules and communicating once again with their friends.

Another surprising example: a prisoner of about 50 years of age swallowed a large sharpened nail and aroused a bit of commotion in the prison. He was imme-

Dr. Moon, a Presbyterian clergyman, is a former professor at Hankuk Theological Seminary in Seoul, Korea. He spent 22 months in prison (he was released December 31, 1977) for his participation in protests against the Park Chung Hee government's imposition of martial law.

tely taken to the hospital, and surgery was performed to remove the nail. A month after that operation, when the incision had healed, he swallowed another nail. Of course, the prison authorities were greatly disturbed. Then I discovered that the man was enjoying all the attention he was getting — something that he had missed receiving in his early childhood. It was a distorted way of gaining joy, but nonetheless another example of the human being's joy-seeking nature.

When I was moved to Chungju Prison, I was at first somewhat depressed. The day I was sitting in a new cell wondering what life would be like in this prison and planning how to fight for my human rights — the small rights still available to me — when suddenly the prison door was opened, and the face of a man with a shaven head appeared at the door opening. It was clear to me that he was a fellow prisoner who had been working in the hallway. "Father Shin was in this room," he said, "and I helped him out."

As soon as he had finished his remarks, he quickly shut the door. There must have been someone around checking. A while later he appeared again and asked me if I needed anything. In my surprise and excitement, I said: "A toothpick, please." The door closed, and he was gone. After a while a toothpick was dropped into my cell — a beautifully carved and polished bamboo toothpick. I was entranced with it. The tiny stick was a symbol of heart-to-heart communication — a display of love and concern. My fellow prisoner was an angel of joy for me, and I am sure that it pleased him to bring me joy, jeopardizing his own position to do so. I became convinced that the principle of joy must prevail in life, not the principle of pleasure and comfort. The latter may have a place in life, but only in conformity or continuity with the first.

III

As the weeks and months went by, it gradually became clear to me that human rights are nothing more than our God-given rights to a joyous human life. Therefore, human rights must be the rights to those things that make us joyful. What would those things be?

Prison is the best place to learn what things make us happy and joyous. One really comes to know what is dear and precious when one loses it. In prison, most all the things I had enjoyed in life were taken from me. Therefore, I began to be aware of the things that I missed most in prison and those events

which made me joyous when they occurred.

Six needs come to my mind as divinely given human rights which can make us leap for joy when they are given with love, or cause us to cry out in anger when they are forcefully taken from us.

First, *Mok Go Pa*, "I want to eat," symbolizes our bodily needs. Having created us in material form, God provides us with material resources enough for all. We are entitled to a share of these. If anyone deprives us of this right by selfish acts of greed, our anger is legitimately directed against that person. If anyone provides such resources for us when we are in a situation in which we cannot obtain them for ourselves — in sickness or in prison, for example — a sense of joy and thanksgiving swells up in us.



How much joy I felt when gifts of food or money were sent to me for my physical well-being. Food, clothing and housing are, to be sure, material needs, but they are governed by the spiritual principle — the joy principle.

Second, *Po Go Pa*, "I want to see," symbolizes our human need for communion, fellowship and intimacy. We are social beings who need to live with others in love and respect, sharing in depth with one another. This right was so completely taken from us that the joy of meeting our loved ones again was overwhelming. I will never forget the joy and excitement of seeing the friends who filled the courtroom at my trial. How can I explain the thrill my wife and I felt when we met for the first time after 40 long days and nights? As soon as our eyes met, we were together hugging — disregarding the stares of the prison guards. I think I have come to a clear understanding of what the Bible means when it speaks of "man and wife becoming one in love."

Third, *Al Go Pa*, "I want to know," symbolizes intellectual needs. We want to know everything that happens in the world and the meaning of it. We want to

know the truth about life. How much we longed to hear news from outside the prison: news about our families and friends, church movements and other civil rights movements, news from within the country and from abroad. How we leaped for joy whenever some happy news came over the loudspeaker, and how eagerly we shared it with other prisoners. We have a right to know the truth, without which we are spiritually suffocated.

Fourth, *Ha Go Pa*, "I want to do or create," corresponds to our expressive and creative nature. When we know the truth, we have a feeling toward it, an attitude formed by it, a desire stirred or a vision created. Then we have to express that feeling in poetry or essay, in music or art, or in the invention of tools or the creation of a new system. Above all, we want to create our own future as our value system dictates. This divine right of creation must not be hindered, or a person will explode in anger. This is exactly the situation we faced in prison. There is nothing to do except to sit and think and pray. (Fortunately, books were supplied later on.) We were put into prison precisely for exercising this right — the right to express one's own view and to participate in creating one's own future. We expressed our view of democracy and criticized the present situation as we saw it and demanded our right to participate in creating our nation's future. But the government said No, insisting that we were simply to follow the orders of President Park Chung Hee without murmur or complaint. We could not tolerate this outright rejection of our fourth right.

Fifth, *Nal Go Pa*, "I want to fly," corresponds to our autonomous nature. The need to be what one wants to be and to do what one wants to do is one of the most fundamental. For those in prison, all external freedoms are limited. However, the prison authorities wanted to go a step further. They wanted to control our thinking and beliefs through the New Village Movement, constantly bombarding us through the loudspeaker system with songs and speeches, including the words of President Park. I had to fight hard to have the speaker removed from my cell, but I wasn't able to control this brainwashing process completely, because I could still hear all the sounds coming from outside the cell. In prison the most enviable creature is the bird that flies freely in the sky. Even the rats that run in and out of the toilet holes are envied.

Sixth, *Chu Go Pa*, "I want to dance" or "I want to celebrate," corresponds to our religious needs. When we feel joy in life, we want to sing and dance, giving thanksgiving to the One who is the origin of that life and joy. In one sense, this right can't be taken away from us, because we can sing and dance in praise of God in the secret chamber of our hearts, even if such expressions are prohibited externally. However, when one is living alone in a cell, one cannot celebrate in company with other believers. The real celebration should be done together with those who confess the same beliefs and give thanks to the same God. How we missed the singing and dancing which we used to do together with fellow believers at Galilee Church!

As we look through these categories of human rights, we see that they are not material things but spiritual, not aspects of the pleasure principle but rather of the joy principle. Christ is the Joy Recoverer. In the Fourth Gospel, John tells the story of Jesus at the wedding in Cana. It was a joyous occasion, but the wine of joy ran out. Jesus came to provide better wine — that is, real joy.

A second story in John's Gospel is that of the cleansing of the temple, where Jesus says: "Stop making my father's

house a marketplace." A profit-seeking mentality is the central problem. That and the pleasure principle are closely allied. The ruler with this mentality becomes like a robber, and the oppressed becomes a soulless opportunist, serving and flattering the master. Both the heartless robber and the soulless slave are far from the source of true joy. Jesus challenged the mentality at the center of greed and power and demanded repentance and regeneration. He himself was really the Joy Recoverer, the provider of the new wine of joy.

Jesus deals with all the six points which I have mentioned above: (1) *Daily bread* — one has to have it and therefore must work for it. (2) Meeting with sinners, toppling the ones in authority and raising the ones on the bottom so that there can be a real *communion* of people, and thereby creating joy. (3) Wanting to know what is the real *truth*; Jesus is the revealer of truth of life. (4) Wanting to *do*. He says, "If you live in the Spirit you will do greater things than me." (5) Wanting freedom: "And if you abide in my words you will be my disciples, and you will know the truth and the truth will make you free." These are all underlined in the Gospel of John.

Jesus answers deep human needs. (6) Then, as Jesus promises, the Spirit comes to enlighten us in the course of our struggle in history to recover the Kingdom of Joy in the Spirit of Jesus Christ. We have that Spirit working among us, enlightening us to see it, encouraging us. That Spirit is real to us.

I have discovered that evil is a reality of life as long as we live in this world. Jesus said in the Gospel of John, "In the world you will have tribulations." Then what is the joyfulness of this life? I use the phrase "Joy on the Way."

Our joy is joy on the way, as we work for the Kingdom of God in this world. We see new experiences, see God's hand, hear his calling. We take action and see God moving in larger ways before us. Thus we become joyous. Our understanding grows deeper and we gain a firmer conviction about God's work because as we encounter a larger obstacle, the experience is repeated. The joy and freedom become even greater. This continues as our life moves on. This is what Jesus said — the Kingdom of God is among you; it is already a present reality. Therefore, I hope that certain changes will come. However, if they do not come, still we can have joy on the way. □

Criticism

Capitalistic Myths

DOES FREEDOM WORK? LIBERTY AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA. By Donald J. Devine. Caroline House, \$10.00.

✦ THE THESIS of Donald J. Devine's book is that a genuinely free society is possible only under unregulated capitalism. The author does not discuss civil and religious liberties but is concerned only with an economy in which market forces operate without government regulation.

The book's philosophic basis is derived from Thomas Aquinas, Adam Smith and John Locke. Thomas held that the state is to seek justice by controlling crime but that the charitable virtues should be left to individuals and religion. Devine concludes that moral values as well as economic enrichment are thus the by-product of a laissez-faire economy. "Only free markets," he writes, "produce enough wealth so that those who earn more are in a position to assist those who remain in need. For altruism requires wealth if it is to be effective."

Therefore socialism, which is inferentially but wrongly defined as equal distribution of wealth, "would prohibit any generosity or charity" and hence frustrate "good behavior by individuals."

In a chapter on social integration, Devine argues against government intervention to employ minorities or raise their wages because such attempts increase unemployment. He believes that "a low paying job allows the one discriminated against to gain personal respect, to learn needed skills so that he may bargain for higher wages, or even perhaps teach the employer that he is an economical and valuable employee and deserving of a higher wage."

The book makes no reference to labor unions or to class struggle. Instead, "ethnic and related religious differences have been at the center" of political conflict in the United States. There is also no discussion of the relation of capitalism to imperialism, war, unemployment or inequitable taxation with its



Anastole C. Manulis

A ranking United Nations official shares a life spent in the pursuit of peace, and a personal philosophy of astonishing warmth and simplicity.

ROBERT MULLER
MOST OF ALL,
THEY TAUGHT ME
HAPPINESS

Foreword by Norman Cousins

\$7.95 at all booksellers **DOUBLEDAY**



Korea Times Photo

Church pastor Mun Ik-hwan, right, one of the 68 people released from the prison with the lifting of Presidential Emergency Measure No. 9, hugs his wife and aged mother in a joyful reunion upon being freed early yesterday morning.

Outside Prison Gates

Separated People Reunite in Tears

The people serving prison terms for violation of the emergency decree who were released Friday night were somewhat lonesome as their family members failed to enjoy reunion at the prison gates because they were not informed of the release beforehand.

The release gained some heat yesterday morning, however, as quite a few people gathered around the prisons to receive them.

Some were seen with friends they had become intimate with in prison trudging to nearby taverns and gulping down rice wine, "makkoli," as if to drown the bitter memories of the past.

At 7 p.m., only a knot of 10 people loitered around the Sodaemun prison waiting for the release.

At 8:10 p.m., Choi Chang-sik, 51, and Cho Pom-won, 49, became the first to come out of the prison and were reunited with their family members. Cho, who worked as organizer of the "National Confederation for Democracy," said he felt sorry for all the trouble he caused to his family.

Lee Chang-sik, 49, former secretary of a lawmaker, flung himself into his relatives' arms upon release and wept.

He was followed by the release of five students from Korea University. They looked healthy and bright.

Mrs. Yun Sun-hyon, 55, mother of Park Chong-hyok, 20,

a Korean language department student at the university, held her son in her arms and said in a sobbing voice, "I always felt a pang at heart to think that you were in prison. Now that you are released, I think I can have a good sleep."

Miss Paik Wan-sung, 22, of the journalism department of the university, seemed to be very disappointed to find that none of her family members were there. "What has become of my mother? She should be here to greet me," she said. But she flung herself into the arms of a fellow boy student released just before her without showing womanly shyness. The boy student responded, "You sister, you really had plenty of hardships in prison life." She was arrested for demonstration on June 25 opposing the state visit of U.S. President Jimmy Carter. "I spent time reading books in the prison," she said.

Kim Sang-bok, 25, of Chungang theological seminary, was the first to be released from the Yongdungpo detention house. Supported by a stick, in a white traditional suit, paji and chogori, he was reunited with his sister, who was yelling, "brother!"

Then came Song Yu-bo, 37, a former reporter for the Dong-A Ilbo, and Song Chabin, 57, of Taedok-gun, Chungchong-namdo, out of prison. But none of the family members of the two were outside the prison.

The two, joined by Kim Yong-hon, 30, who had just been released, went to a nearby tavern and guzzled up two liters of rice wine, "makkoli," in a moment loathing to part with one another.

Then Song took a taxi and sped home to the Togok apartment building in Tokok-dong, Kangnam-gu, and surprised her wife and two sons at about 9:50 p.m.

His wife Mrs. Chang Sunja, 35, was washing her hair then. She said she was preparing for the release of her jailed husband, believing that the release would come early yesterday morning.

...south Korean participation would serve a useful purpose," he said. On the contrary, "it would simply give credence to the unrealistic pretensions of the north Korean government and create difficulties for our treaty ally and

(Continued on Page 7)

Gov't Think Tank Report

World - Dec. 8, 1978

Per Capita GNP Seen To Reach \$1,062 in '78

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The per capita Gross National Product (GNP) for this year is expected to reach \$1,062, nearly a four-fold increase over \$293 in 1972.

Commodity exports also showed a similar impressive growth during the period, from \$1,807 million to \$12,500 million expected by the end of this year.

These and other figures were contained in a comprehensive evaluation of the government's achievements during the third quarter of this year (July-September).

The evaluation, made by a group of college professors, was reported to Prime Minister Choi Kyu-hah in a session at the Capitol yesterday.

According to the report, 95

per cent (749 cases) of the 787 government-sponsored projects have been in progress as scheduled while the remaining five per cent (38 cases) are behind schedule because of changes in their original plans or other reasons.

Other achievements during the six-year period are:

— The length of expressways increased from 655km to 1,255km.

— Power output rose from 3,871,000kw to 7,116,000kw.

— Overseas manpower exports went up from only 10,000 persons to 90,000.

— The number of Korea's overseas diplomatic missions increased from 84 to 101 whereas general consulates and consulates went from 27 to 32.

Emergence of a Nation

South Korea

Economics 301

Term Paper

3/15/78

David Hackett

Peter Thompson

Emergence of a Nation

South Korea

The country we have chosen to analyze is The Republic of Korea, also known as South Korea. Thirty-three point four million people now live in this ancient land, currently one of the world's leading developing nations. It is also a split nation, Korea being divided in half by the United Nations' Demarcation Line, the DMZ. Across that line, a mere 25 miles from the South's capital of Seoul, lies its Communist enemy, North Korea.

This proximity between nations still technically at war has created in the past (and continues to create) special circumstances that affect economic decisions made even today.

A related component of the ROK's situation is the obvious impact of the United States. Ever since the Korean War, US troops have been stationed there. Billions of dollars of aid have been given to the ROK government and injected into the economy.

The nation has surmounted tremendous obstacles to reach the point where it is now approaching the distinction of being a member of the Industrial World. In 1978, Korea was ranked the 17th largest trading nation in the world. This figure points out the importance of trade in the Korean economy. Without it, South Korea might never have emerged as an economic dynamo. With it, they may well be another Japan within 15 years.

Korea has only recently experienced rapid expansion in their economy. We wish to look into what might have caused such a rapid growth in a

nation with an apparently limited natural resource base and a flagging economy.

Our primary focus will center on how the government helped direct national growth. Our hypothesis is that South Korea will have utilized both fiscal and monetary^{policies} in their attempt to spur on the economy. We hypothesize that their rapid entry into being a more modern, industrial state was facilitated by shifting from consumption into investment, with vast encouragement of foreign investment.

Two other areas of investigation will look first at the effects of the oil embargo supply shock of 1974, and secondly, at who bore the burden of their production emphasis. With the latter we hypothesize that the Korean consumer was hurt as vital resources were shifted away from production of consumer consumption goods and into heavy production of capital goods.

To facilitate this study, we limited analyzation to the years 1964 through 1976. Extensive data was available for this time period, and we felt that this was an interesting and significant period in South Korea's economic history.

As we collected our data, we found it necessary to weight certain data for changes in the price level across the years. Other figures were equated through use of the Wholesale Price Index to balance real effects. Graphs and diagrams were set against each other for economic comparisons, and conclusions and observations were drawn.

On the whole, our data appeared to be fairly accurate and unbiased. Calculations taken by both the United Nations and the South Korean government matched up. There was, however, at least one disturbing data entry in the South Korean records: For every years' entry, 'total savings'

reported exactly equaled 'total investment' reported. This equality optimum is unusual in any country, but especially with South Korea's situation, we find this extremely doubtful. Wishful thinking, perhaps. Their thinking failed to be consistent, though. We constructed, as you may note, two, three and four sector models which did not balance in the least. These contradictory and confusing data facts remain to be explained.

Our information resources are the following:

"Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, 1975" (United Nations, 1976).

"Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1974" (United Nations, 1975).

"Major Statistics of Korean Economy 1977" (Economic Planning Board, Seoul, Korea, 1977).

"Korea Week" (Editor/Publisher: Po Sung Philip Kim, Washington, D.C.). Editions from January 1976 to February 1978.

In the following charts we present our collected and condensed data. We have included both tables displaying totals and graphs depicting those totals.

Year	1964	65	66	67	68	69
Population (in thousands)	217	228.5	238.7	246.5	260.1	270.7
Employment (in thousands)	7796	8204	8472	8717	9155	9414
Unemployed (in thousands)	653	753	643	577	492	474
Unemployment Rate	3.7	7.4	7.1	6.2	5.1	4.8
Nominal Wage Growth Rate (in percent)	—	—	17.5	23.5	74.6	16.4
Real Wage Growth Rate (in percent)	—	—	5.2	11.3	12.1	3.7
Import Rate (in percent)	10.0	30.2	—	—	27.2	20.2
Wholesale Price Index (1972 = 100)	—	—	—	77	—	72
Trade (in millions of dollars)	4204	4654	7162	4932	1471	1821
Exports (in millions of dollars)	161	1721	2248	3102	4754	6225

	70	71	72	73	74	75
Population (in millions)	31.3	31.3	31.3	32.1	33.1	—
Employed (in thousands)	3745	10066	10759	11139	11526	11230
Unemployed (in thousands)	454	476	493	461	494	510
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.1
Household consumption (in percent)	23.6	17.2	15.4	9.6	35.6	26.8
Real W. growth (in percent)	3.0	3.1	3.2	6.2	9.1	0.5
Interest rate (in percent)	11.3	22.5	12.1	12.6	15.0	15.0
WPI Price index (1970=100)	100	100	124	132	125	—
Imports (in millions of dollars)	1996.7	2394.3	2500	4242.5	6851.8	—
Exports (in millions of dollars)	1000	1000	1024.1	3225.0	4060.4	—

	1970	71	72	73	74	75
GDP (in billions of yen)	735.7	770.7	922.4	1235.6	1564.5	1875.1
GDP - % growth	7.9	9.2	7.0	16.7	8.7	8.3
GDP per capita (in thousands of yen)	234	266	293	361	481	532
Money Supply (in billions of yen)	16.3	14.5	15.0	22.1	19.3	18.0
Total Savings Percentage	27.2	25.6	20.9	26.3	31.2	27.3
Percentage Invested	27.2	25.6	20.9	26.3	31.2	27.3
Money Supply (in billions of yen)	307.6	358.0	519.4	730.2	945.7	—
Government Tax & Social Security (in billions of yen)	71.3	569.0	611.7	704.4	1057.8	—
Government Expenditure (in billions of yen)	41.4	600.5	711.1	873.7	1400.9	—
Government Consumption Expenditure (in billions of yen)	356.0	421.2	472.4	541.9	—	—
Private Consumption Expenditure (in billions of yen)	737.3	2844.4	3079.0	4734.1	—	—
National Disposable Income (in billions of yen)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Savings (in billions of yen)	—	—	—	—	—	—

GNP (billions of 1971 dollars)



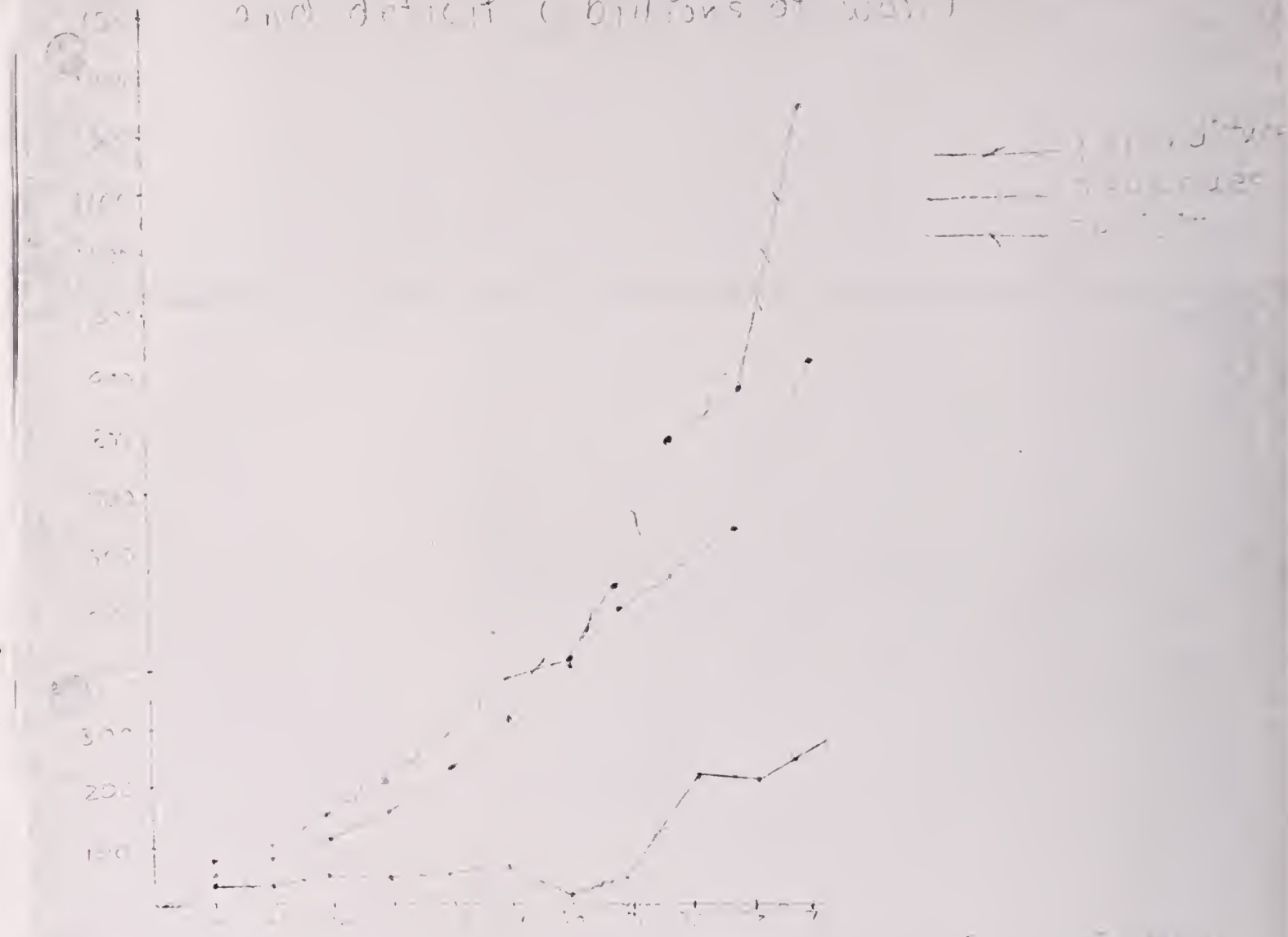
Growth Rate (%) of GNP (Residual)



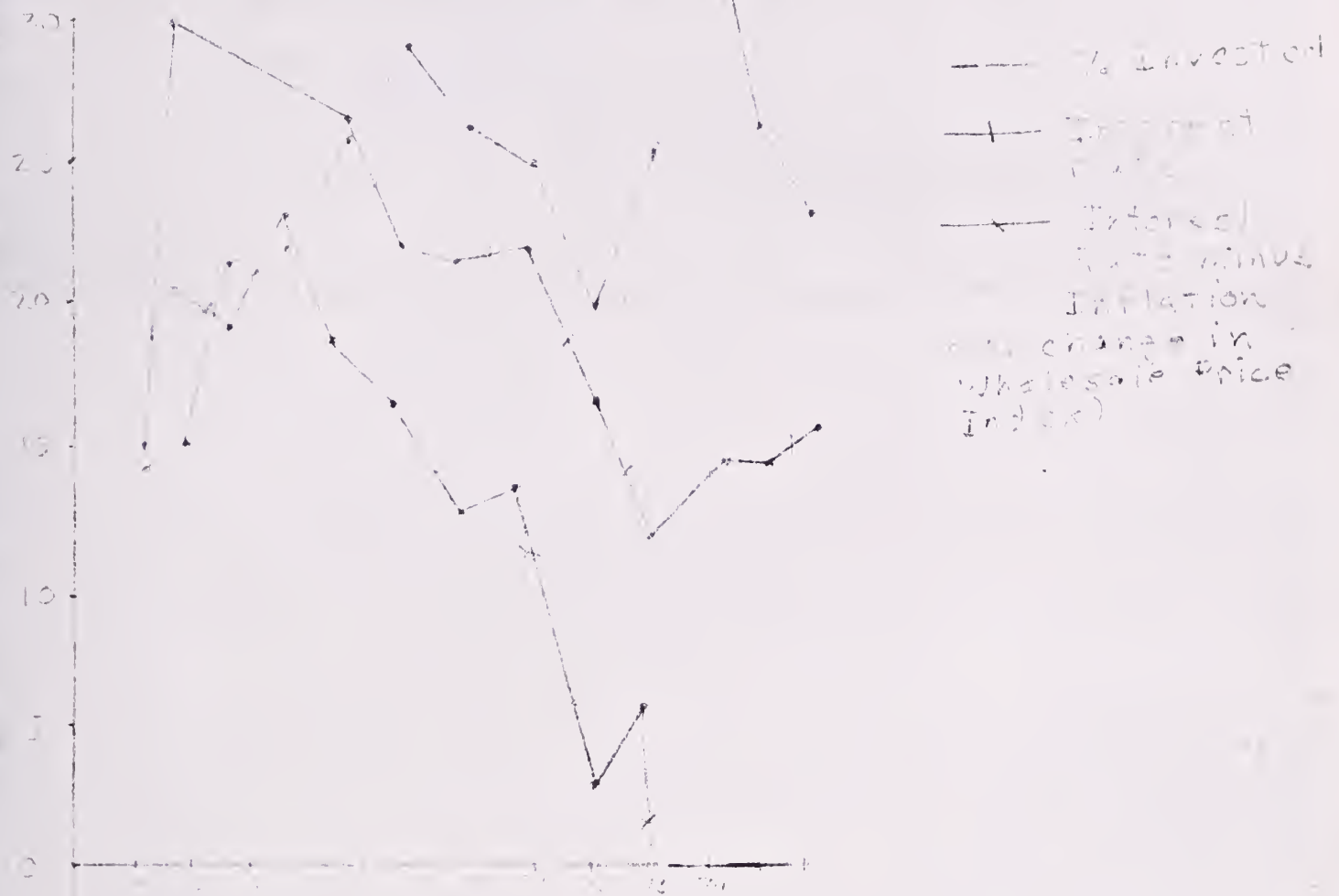
GNP Per Capita (billions of
1970 \$)



10.
 Government tax revenue, expenditures
 and deficit (billions of dollars)



Interest Rates and Percentage of GNP Invested



National Disposable Income and Final Private Consumption Expenditures

(in billions
of won)

— NDI
— FCE



Change (Annual in billions of won)

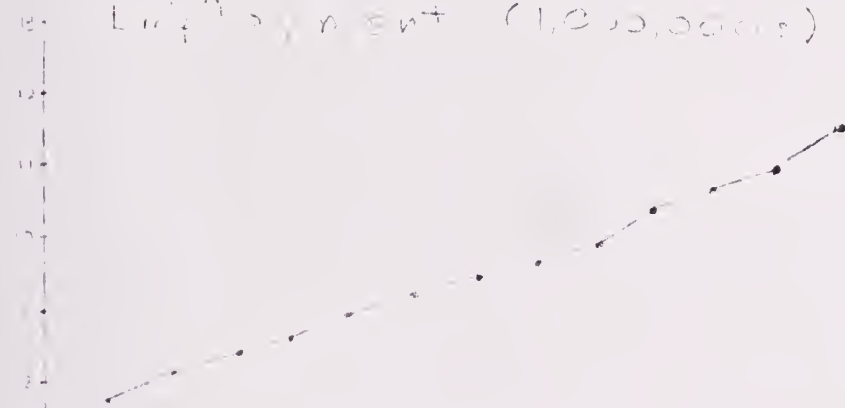
— Δ NDI
— Δ FCE



Unemployment Rate (%)



Unemployment (1,000,000s)



Unemployment Rate (%)



Two, Three, and Four Sector Models (in billions of won)

	Two-Sector	Three-Sector	Four-Sector	Five-Sector	Six-Sector	Seven-Sector
1960	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1965	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2005	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2020	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2025	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2030	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2035	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2040	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2045	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2050	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2055	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2060	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2065	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2070	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2075	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2080	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2085	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2090	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2095	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

11.
The Republic of Korea now ranks 38th in world GNP ratings. What do our figures reveal regarding the manner in which this GNP climb was accomplished? The ROK's monetary policy has been generally expansionary, increasing the money supply by 17 - 45% annually from 1964 to 1974, while real growth has been from 6.1 - 16.7%. They have also used an expansionary fiscal policy, continually running a deficit coupled with (until recently) a trade deficit.

The annual trade deficit has been shrinking (as a percentage of GNP) with a few exceptions (such as 1974). This points to their increasing ability to "stand on their own two feet" - a witness to the effectiveness of the government-encouraged development program. Investment ran from 14.6% (1964) to 31.2% (1974) over the period studied. This directed investment has insured a rising GNP and standard of living, and has propelled the ROK into the Industrial World.

The ROK fostered much of this growth by encouraging domestic industry with massive subsidies and protective tariffs so they could exploit a vast pool of cheap, hard working labor. Foreign investment was lured by the high interest rates available because of Korea's overwhelming desire for present consumption and production.

There have been about a score of large private firms (family owned) to which the government offered (and continues to offer) large contracts and subsidies to start or expand an industry. The government does this especially in industries it sees as necessary for the national interest - such as steel and shipbuilding. These are legitimized as preparation against the "emminent" North Korean attack, and are prompted even more by the United States talking of withdrawing its last troops.

We find it interesting to note that between 1970 and 1973, when the

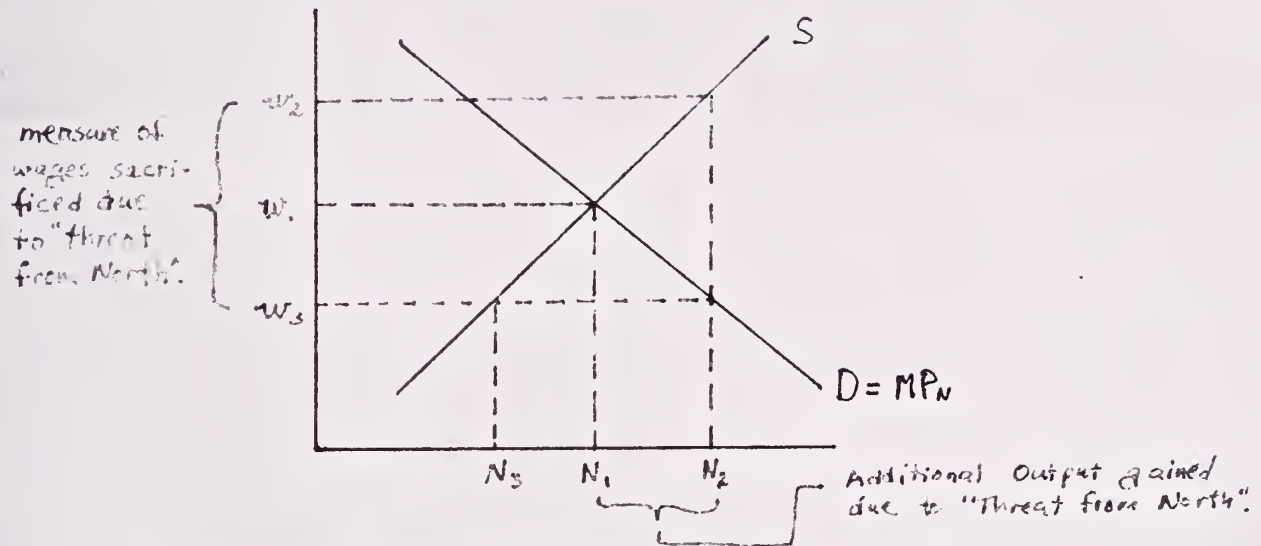
country was following a relatively tight monetary policy (25% vs. a normal 35% increase), a real increase in GNP of better than 10% per year was experienced. And during 1970 and 1971 the budget was almost balanced, while the increase in money supply was relatively small (21% and 17%). This might support the monetarist's position that the money supply should be increased by approximately the rate of real interest of the economy. They managed to a high level of real growth rate in this period. The national debt shrunk (measured as a percentage of GNP) which might have countered the influence of slowed government spending.

The single most eye-catching statistic is the change in price level from 1973 to 1974 - a 47% jump. This exogenous supply shock was largely caused by the the oil price quadrupling in 1973. Korea being a heavy oil importer, this put the economy slightly out of whack. Real wages rose only 0.5% in 1975 while adjustments were taking place, instead of a normal 7 - 8%. We don't have profit figures, so we are unable to tell if the unexpected inflation hurt business as it did labor. But the rapid increase in the trade deficit in 1974 against the trend seems to show domestic industry didn't benefit from that experience. Also, the real interest rate plunged at that time, slowing foreign investment (probably one of the reasons real wages rose only 0.5% in 1975).

The ROK government has utilized its close proximity to an enemy, North Korea, to legitimize its economic actions in the market which would not be allowed were the situation different. Low (\$.32/hr. wages for textile workers, avg. in 1976) real wages and high levels of inflation have been declared a necessary evil in order to become as prepared as possible against the North. In this situation, workers are not being

fooled into working for sub-par wages, but are convinced they must sacrifice (and indeed, are forced to) in order to bring about national growth as rapidly as is possible. The diagram below graphs this situation:

Assuming full employment and advanced economy:



This allows the interest rate to be maintained at high levels, and also brings about very rapid growth.

After analyzing the 1964 through 1976 time period, we have found there seems to be no economic activity correlation similar to the Phillips curve. We observed in those years a steadily decreasing unemployment rate (from 7.7% to 3.9%), and a varying rate of inflation (between 5% and 12%, except for 1974, with a rate of 47%). Perhaps Korea's "economic miracle", their transition into a modern industrial economy, can come to the defense of those who believe in the Phillips curve. There are so many factors which must be held constant to observe such a curve, and this is an aptitude which we have not yet attained as Economics 301 students.

So, the Republic of Korea has been readying itself to stand on its own two feet (with help from Uncle Sam, a Mr. Tong Sung Park, and a risky investment in members of the US Congress - an investment which had been, until recently, paying off rather well).

As the nation attains a more confident economic stance, its people will become wealthier and better educated. Indeed, they must become better educated by necessity - as the value of the human capital (per capita) is rising, they need more management, planners, engineers, etc. The government will face new challenges, we predict, in dealing with its nation's workers: The fear which has allowed the government to suppress wages will dissipate. Wages will continue to rise until the nation is fully industrialized and no longer has the advantage of cheap labor.

If the government refuses to bend with the change in expectations from the working people, we forecast intense internal dissent, possibly even revolution or a coup d' état. The nation is undergoing radical economic change; people's values are correspondingly changing. As Korea becomes more westernized, the changes will touch every facet of Korean life. Trade relations will change to meet current Korean needs.

SUMMARY:

The government used both fiscal and monetary policy in its modernization scheme. The money supply increased has varied from 17% to 45% annually. They have varied fiscal policy from almost balanced budgets to budgets with more than twice as much expenditure as income.

The government is extremely important in the South Korean economy. Its planning policies produced intensive capital investment with very rapid growth. The nation is fairly centrally motivated, as in the USSR, the difference being private concerns are usually allowed to run the show.

We did see huge effects from the oil crisis of 1973 - 1974. It caused a drastic supply shock which apparently had a one-shot effect. The inflation rate climbed up to 47% and then back down to more normal

levels the following year. The real wage rate growth dropped drastically, and investment was shut down for a while.

Our assumptions about the consumer paying for the high level of investment were apparently at least partly wrong. Our rising Personal Consumption Expenditures figures help repudiate that assumption. The situation forthcoming from this helps to show the close linkage between economics and politics. An increasingly westernized and educated populace is going to demand more political freedoms as they get further from worrying about just existing - having enough food and shelter to survive - to worrying about political systems and the like.

This can be illustrated by examining the situation a couple of years ago. Newspapers were closed down and students, publishers, and opposition politicians were jailed regularly. The people no longer hold such strong fears of invasion; invasion anniversaries lack the luster they enjoyed in previous years.

Korea has already undergone significant changes as it enters the industrial world. It will undoubtedly undergo many more - some of which may alter the very foundations of Korean society. It will be interesting to watch.

This report has as its central purpose that of a general over-view of the South Korean economic activity during a specified time period. It should not, however, be taken as whole or complete by itself, and should be utilized as an addition only to the material already available.

David Hackett
Peter Thompson

MISCELLANEOUS THOUGHTS

ON

ENGINEERING EDUCATION IN KOREA

(Talk delivered to the Korea Section,
Institute of Electrical and Electronics
Engineers, on December 7, 1978, at
the Korean Advanced Institute of Science,
Seoul, Korea)

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SOME MISCELLANEOUS THOUGHTS ON ENGINEERING EDUCATION IN KOREA

In the search for "efficient effectiveness" or "the optimized state", educators constantly subject systems for education and training of scientists, engineers, technicians, and craftsmen to modification as historical circumstances change. In engineering education, particularly, there seems to be no such thing as a "steady state", since, as a poet has said, "time makes ancient good uncouth".

Engineers are innovative, creative, and problem-solving people, conditioned by their awareness of constraints of time, money, energy, and other resources, conscious that these limits, combined with the known and unknown non-linearities of the physical world, usually dictate a perfect solution to problems only in trivial cases. Trial-and error, revision after feedback or experimentation, and acceptance of probabilities and approximations, and the concept of "safety factors" (sometimes called "ignorance coefficients"), play a large role in engineering problem solving. When success is achieved, the engineer realizes its approximate and temporal nature, so that the door is left open to something better in the future.

The great American inventor, Charles Kettering, urged that engineers learn to let nature itself indicate the path of develop-

ment in research, to think more in terms of "trial-and success" (not only in terms of "trial-and-error"), and to remember that, in engineering work, a person usually, as Kettering put it, "fails forward toward success". These are valid points any wise engineer will follow.

Great engineer and engineering philosopher though he was, Kettering, ironically, is widely known as the leader in the development of a process we today are busily trying to remove any necessity for - that of putting lead in gasoline as an anti-knock agent. How typical of the profession of engineering! Engineers today seek fame and fortune as they attempt to move away from dependence upon one contribution which brought fame and fortune to Kettering - leaded gasoline! "Time makes ancient good uncouth"; indeed. The reason, is, of course, that public concerns over environment have arisen while automotive engineering has also advanced to make it possible to respond to those public or political concerns, many of which have originated within the engineering profession itself.

Temporal manifestations of the engineering profession's commitment to its principles will thus change as the general knowledge of the total system of mankind interacting with the physical universe changes.

Do we, as engineering educators, apply the same innovative, creative, problem-solving attitudes and methods to the total system

of engineering education as we would if we were practicing engineers in industry or consulting? Will we subject the educational system and its product, our graduates, to the same kind of critical analysis as we would if we were charged with a product improvement problem in industry? Which procedures of yesterday are suitable in meeting goals of today and the future? Which should be changed, how, and by whom? Over what kind of time span?

The engineering schools are part of the total educational system's social fabric so that revisions and changes taking place here must eventually create effects on neighboring systems. Are we considering the possible second and third order effects and how to cope with them for the good of the whole society?

These questions have been asked and answers sought by engineering educators, and are being asked today, in countries all around the world. In the United States, two major studies on engineering education were the Report on Evaluation of Engineering Education of 1955, the so-called Grinter report, and later, in 1965 and 1968, the famous Goals of Engineering Education reports. The latter study was conducted under the leadership of Dr. Eric Walker of Pennsylvania State University. Korean engineering educators, responsible for re-structuring, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the Korean system,

have wisely sought the advice and counsel of both of these two men, Dr. Grinter and Dr. Walker, who have laboured for many years with other leaders in engineering education in re-thinking and re-directing the American system, and, thereby, have become uniquely qualified.

(If anyone had ever told me that in the span of one month, I would have the privilege of meeting both these gentlemen in Seoul, Korea, I would have replied, "Not in my wildest dreams!")

The optimum engineering educational system at any time in a nation's life will be conditioned by its historical development, the circumstances of the present, and its vision of the future. Therefore, studies leading to policies in American engineering education which are, in one case, 23 years old, and, in the other, 10-13 years old, are subject to revision, not only in the USA itself, but also more so in Korea, due to the vastly different geographical, historical, and cultural aspects of the Korean situation. Wisely, Korean engineering educators, facing many alternative systems in the US, England, Western Europe, and even in socialist countries, are following the dictum that "it is wise to learn from one's own mistakes, but wiser still to learn from the mistakes of others." And successes too, perhaps we should hasten to add.

In order for external advice and counsel to be really worthwhile, it is necessary for full and open communication of the facts to take place in both directions. What is the true nature of the Korean system? What are the real inputs and desired outputs? What are the constraints? Are these constraints real or imaginary? If something can be done differently, will it be done necessarily better? Is it true or false to say that all that is needed is money and all the problems will be solved? Reliable answers depend on factual knowledge and cooperation in reaching mutual understanding.

As for the Korean side, we all know that many Korean engineers in industry and education received advanced training in America and Western Europe, experienced the inevitable culture shocks but adapted and achieved their goals, and have assumed positions of leadership in Korea today. Koreans thus know a great deal about Western culture, society, customs, mores, and the strengths and weaknesses of its educational system. Unfortunately, Western knowledge of Korean culture is not as widespread, a situation which hopefully will rapidly change. In this context, Korean and Western engineers are challenged by two interesting problems.

First, there is a need to discover whether there are more or less universals, that is, constant factors in engineering and

the related educational process which are supracultural, above culture, and apply anywhere. Lest damage be done to the beauty and dignity of human culture in all its fascinating diversity, it would be desirable to separate out, if possible, those supracultural elements of engineering education and emphasize these, leaving to local people the job of adapting them to local conditions.

Second, it is almost an axiom today in cultural anthropology to say that technological change brings with it social change. For example, the advent of the automobile in the US resulted in many, many things, both good and bad, among them changed relations between the sexes so that boys and girls began meeting without parental supervision and, upon marriage, moved away from their elderly parents, sometimes forgetting them. Is it possible, then, to so fashion an educational system to bring about desired technological changes and yet build safeguards against, as viewed by local people, undesirable, even destructive, social changes, created as either a result of the system itself and its foreign components or as a result of technological creations by graduates of that system?

It should be noted that technological and material progress, while desired by most of the people of the world, will not alone meet the highest aspirations of the human mind and spirit.

Along this line, the Bible teaches that a man's life does not consist solely in the abundance of the things he possesses.

Take the definition of engineering itself as usually found in US literature: "That profession in which a knowledge of the mathematical and natural sciences gained by study, experience, and practice, is applied with judgement to develop ways to utilize, economically, the material and forces of nature for the benefit of mankind." This definition raises questions which need answering in a Korean context. What is a profession? How much math and science? What does "applied with judgement" mean? Who makes the decision that what is being developed benefits mankind? In short, is this definition really suitable to Korean educational purposes or should it be modified? Even in the US, questions have been raised as to the adequacy of this definition of engineering which has become standardized by the Engineers Council for Professional Development. Clear definition of a problem and identification of all specifications are two of the very first steps toward its analysis and solution.

There are, of course, a multitude of facets to the very challenging task of revising and modernizing an entire nation's engineering educational system. Korean educational authorities, engineering educators, industrial representatives, and representatives from the non-engineering public are all concerned and

involved. Pooling knowledge gained by overseas experience and study along with current input from foreign advisers is necessary. Knowledge of overseas trends will perhaps provide guidelines as plans are worked out for the future. In the end, concrete policies will probably have to deal with the following types of problems, judging from USA experience:

1. Engineering faculty recruitment, development, and treatment.
2. Student selection, counselling, and guidance - not only while in college, but also during pre-college days.
3. Improvement of facilities - buildings, equipment, library, and computational.
4. Curriculum - science, math, design, humanities, as well as specialized subjects.
5. Teaching, research, and industrial practice by faculty and, where possible, by students too.
6. Continuing education, sometimes called "lifelong learning" in an age of rapid technological change. (It has been said in this connection that engineering is not only a learned profession, but a learning profession.)
7. Learning theory, measurement of learning achievement, new methods of teaching engineering.
8. Stimulation of a professional sense among engineers as a body in relation to the public and as individuals in relation to one another.
9. Interactions between the university and industry.
10. Communication to the lay public of the true creative nature, variety, challenge, and excitement of an engineers's work.

The August, 1978, Special Issue on Engineering Education, Proceedings of the IEEE, contains numerous stimulating articles on these topics.

Around the world, nations in various stages of development are dealing with these matters, either directly or by default. Here in Korea, it is vital that careful, deliberate planning be done, avoiding haste, since consequences are so great. The river into which this ship will be launched is flowing wide and deep and at a very great rate - this is the river of modern technological progress. It will be hard to change direction and put to shore for repairs in the future. It is encouraging that responsible authorities are now willing to make the necessary commitments in personnel and resources.

Korea has a saying that the man who prides himself and brags about his house, his wife, or his son is one of the three greatest fools. A tiger out in the forest has no need to brag about his strength and ferocity. It is plain for all to see when the tiger is in action. Contrary to Korea's spirit of humility and not really necessary is the act of engaging in nationalistic braggadocio. Such an attitude would be best replaced by a quiet confidence in the nation's actual achievements. This quiet confidence characterizes maturity and would be more convincing on the international stage.

Our aim in upgrading Korean colleges of engineering is to reach truly an internationally-acceptable standard of engineering education at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. This goal is not too high, and I am confident it can be achieved - perhaps sooner than many think.

Korean engineering research and development is quite sophisticated in some places and is expanding in breadth and depth. However, I would like to digress a bit and mention that there are several more mundane evidences of Korean engineering creativity which over the years have impressed me, personally:

1. Consider solar energy engineering. Since time immemorial in Korea, the house with a good southern exposure (남향집) has brought the higher price. Again, what better example of the application of solar energy principles is there than in a section of some 80 high school students all dressed in black student uniforms, sitting close together in the sunny classroom on the south side of the building?
2. Koreans are leaders in what we might call "resource engineering". An entire industry was based on the skills involved in locating and re-cycling brass shells remaining on battlefields of the Korean War. We all remember the ubiquitous Coca-Cola and beer-can technology; when flattened, the cans built houses; when stuck together end-to-end, piping for the house; when cut in intricate patterns by some artisan's metal shears and painted, the cans became art objects to beautify the house!
3. Koreans pioneered in industrial engineering, at least in the area of materials handling. Just look at the Chi-keh (치개). For hundreds of years, a most ingenious and efficient device! A development group I know is now putting wheels on the Chi-keh - a modern engineering advance.

4. Food storage technology is another example. Our university has worked with the Georgia Institute of Technology for several years. A Georgia Tech engineer, while in Korea, developed a liking for Kimchi(김치). He took the recipe back to Atlanta. But repeated attempts to make Kimchi only failed. He is now convinced that the missing element is the Korean jar, the Dok(독) into which the Kimchi is stored and put into the ground.
5. On the subject of material conservation again, a Korean friend told me, "In America you have only very low quality garbage. When you throw something away, it is probably worth something. In Korea, if it can be used in any way, we don't throw it away. Thus our garbage is completely worthless! It is FIRST CLASS garbage!"
6. Take, as another example, the modern engineering strategy called the design team approach. King Sejong, before the discovery of America, gathered together a group of linguistics engineers and in a few years, they developed what is probably the world's best phonetic alphabet, Hankul(한글), thus opening up the possibility of mass education. Those team members unfortunately did not foresee the problems connected with use of an IBM line printer, but modern Korean engineers have solved that problem!

In a more serious vein, we should note that there are many, many examples of Korean scientists and engineers doing first-class research in universities of America and Western Europe and regularly publishing their results in major professional journals.

Korean technical progress over the past 25 years is another convincing proof. Twenty years ago, the trip from Taejon to Seoul, a distance of 120 miles, required 6 hours by train; today, 2 hours by express bus. Long-distance telephone calls were a major task and involved waiting an hour or so, if not more; now, direct dialing

is possible, even to Cheju Island. Who 20 years ago would have believed that there would be hundreds of computers of all sizes in operation today in Korean commerce and industry? Consumer goods - household appliances, sporting goods, etc. abound in the market place. Citizens are obviously well - fed and well-clothed. With improved nutrition, Korean young people seem to be taller and stronger with each passing year.

To be sure, much of this material progress has come about not only due to Korean hard work and initiative but also due to foreign technical cooperation. However, there is no doubt that the basic ingredients of intellect, character, and energy exist in the people of Korea. The potential is certainly here; we as professional engineering educators must work hard to release that potential and make it kinetic.

Twenty years ago, market place items made in Korea were deprecated by merchants, saying, "Really, this is no good. It's Kuksan(국산 - made in Korea). Try this one instead. It's Micheh(미제 - made in the US) or Ilcheh(일제 - made in Japan)". It's been a long time since we've heard that kind of thing. Now, labels on clothes and products of many kinds in the market places of the world boldly state, "Made in Korea."

Let us press on together to achieve our goal - an inter-
nationally acceptable standard of engineering education within
the boundaries of this nation. Then the diplomas of talented
and creative Korean engineers with justifiable pride can also
be stamped, "Made in Korea".



PRESS RELEASE

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보도자료

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78-40

September 11, 1978

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND THE UNITED STATES IN EAST ASIA

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT, AS PREPARED FOR
DELIVERY, OF A SPEECH BY U.S. AMBASSADOR WILLIAM
H. GLEYSTEN, JR., BEFORE THE KOREAN-AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION AT THE HYATT REGENCY HOTEL ON
SEPTEMBER 11, 1978. THIS TEXT IS EMBARGOED FOR
USE BY THE PRESS UNTIL 9:00 PM (KST) TONIGHT.

(BEGIN TEXT)

LET ME BEGIN BY AN IMPRESSIONISTIC SKETCH OF THE
CARTER ADMINISTRATION'S VIEW OF THE EAST ASIAN ENVIRON-
MENT. FIRST, THE UNITED STATES IS INESCAPABLY INVOLVED
IN EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC. THE REGION PLAYS A
CRITICAL ROLE IN THE WORLD'S BALANCE OF POWER BECAUSE
OF ITS ENORMOUS POPULATION, ITS GEOGRAPHY, ITS MILITARY
AND ECONOMIC WEIGHT AS WELL AS ITS LONG POLITICAL
TRADITION. APART FROM THIS WE HAVE MANY OTHER BONDS.
JUST TO CITE ONE, OUR TRADE WITH THE AREA IS LARGER THAN
OUR TRADE WITH ALL OF EUROPE. ADMITTEDLY, WE HAVE HAD
PERIODIC DIFFICULTY IN DECIDING ON THE APPROPRIATE LEVEL
OF OUR INVOLVEMENT IN EAST ASIA, FOR EXAMPLE, IN CHINA
DURING AND AFTER WORLD WAR II AND THEN LATER IN VIETNAM.
AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, THE HISTORICAL RECORD CONFIRMS --
AND THERE IS NO BETTER EXAMPLE THAN THE KOREAN WAR -- THAT
WE RECOGNIZE THE NECESSITY FOR INVOLVEMENT IN EAST ASIA
AND ARE PREPARED TO PAY THE PRICE OF MAINTAINING A STRONG
UNITED STATES PRESENCE IN EAST ASIA.

SECOND, THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION VIEWS EAST ASIA WITH OPTIMISM. THERE ARE SOME DARK OR BLACK SPOTS, SUCH AS THE FIGHTING IN INDOCHINA AND THE PLIGHT OF CAMBODIA, BUT FOR THE BULK OF THE PEOPLES IN EAST ASIA CIRCUMSTANCES ARE IMPROVING. EAST ASIA HAS BECOME ONE OF, IF NOT THE MOST, VITAL AND DYNAMIC REGIONS IN THE WORLD.

THIRD, WE SEE EAST ASIA AS AN AREA WITH COMPLEX POLITICAL ALIGNMENTS WHICH CONFOUND SIMPLE PREDICTIONS AND CONTRAST SHARPLY WITH THE SITUATION OF THE 1950'S. TO BE SURE, THE SO-CALLED COMMUNIST WORLD WAS NEVER AS MONOLITHIC OR STRONG AS WE FEARED. BUT IT WAS FAR MORE COHESIVE THEN THAN IT IS TODAY. NOW THERE IS A FUNDAMENTAL RIVALRY BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND CHINA CAUSING BOTH THOSE NATIONS TO DEVOTE DISPROPORTIONATE AMOUNTS OF THEIR HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES TO MAINTAIN MILITARY VIGILANCE AGAINST EACH OTHER. THE COUNTRIES OF THE INDOCHINA PENINSULA ARE DIVIDED AMONGST THEMSELVES TO THE POINT OF BRUTAL FIGHTING.

IN CONTRAST, NON-COMMUNIST ASIA HAS EVOLVED AND DEVELOPED IN WAYS THAT ARE EXTREMELY REASSURING FOR THOSE WHO WORRIED -- AND THE FACT IS MOST OF US DID -- THAT THESE COUNTRIES WOULD COLLAPSE ONE BY ONE FROM A COMBINATION OF INTERNAL WEAKNESS AND EXTERNAL THREAT. INSTEAD WE HAVE SEEN THE GRADUAL EMERGENCE OF POLITICAL STABILITY AND RATES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THAT HAVE BECOME ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD. MOREOVER, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN MATCHED BY NEW FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL COHESION, SUCH AS ASEAN, AND A NEW LOOK IN FOREIGN POLICY COMMENSURATE WITH THE GLOBAL INTERESTS OF EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES.

FOURTH, OUR ADMINISTRATION ASSUMES THAT THE SITUATION AND TRENDS I HAVE SKETCHED ARE NOT LIKELY TO CHANGE RADICALLY IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE. TENSIONS AMONG THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES MAY INCREASE OR DECREASE, BUT THERE IS NO FORESEEABLE PROSPECT THAT THESE COUNTRIES WILL UNITE IN A MONOLITHIC BLOCK. INTERNAL DEVELOPMENTS MAY DISRUPT HOPEFUL TRENDS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES AND THEREBY CONFUSE THE PATTERNS WE SEE TODAY, BUT THESE ARE LIKELY TO BE TEMPORARY ABERRATIONS. THE BASIC INTERESTS AT WORK TODAY IN EAST ASIA CAN BE COUNTED ON TO RE-ASSERT THEMSELVES.

IN SUM WE SEE EAST ASIA IN OPTIMISTIC TERMS, ESPECIALLY IF WE THINK BACK TO THE NADIR OF OUR DOMESTIC TURMOIL OVER THE WAR IN VIETNAM: WE ALSO SEE IT IN COMPLEX TERMS, ESPECIALLY IF WE LOOK BACK TO THE SIMPLE BLACK AND WHITE CONCEPTS OF THE COLD WAR ERA. OUR POLICIES ARE BASED ON A HARDHEADED APPRAISAL: NOT ON WISHFUL THINKING. LET ME MENTION THE MOST CENTRAL.

OUR SECURITY POLICIES. A STRONG US MILITARY PRESENCE IS THE MOST BASIC OF OUR EAST ASIAN POLICIES. WITHOUT SUCH A PRESENCE, WE WOULD:

- UNDERMINE THE CONFIDENCE OF OUR ALLIES AND LONG-STANDING FRIENDS:
- REVERSE THE FUNDAMENTAL BENEFITS ASSOCIATED WITH NEW POLICIES, SUCH AS OUR DEVELOPING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA:
- DANGEROUSLY REDUCE THE DETERRENCE AGAINST AGGRESSION IN CERTAIN CRITICAL AREAS, SUCH AS KOREA:
- AND RISK THE DANGER THAT KEY COUNTRIES IN THE AREA WOULD RECALCULATE THEIR OPTIONS AND ALTER THEIR BASIC POLICIES IN WAYS HIGHLY ADVERSE TO REGIONAL AND GLOBAL STABILITY.

BUT A STRONG MILITARY PRESENCE DOES NOT REQUIRE EITHER THAT THE UNITED STATES DO EVERYTHING ITSELF OR REFRAIN FROM ANY CHANGE. THE GROWING MILITARY AND ECONOMIC STRENGTH OF OUR ALLIES, PARTICULARLY THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, AND DEVELOPMENTS SUCH AS THE ENDING OF OUR CONFRONTATION WITH CHINA PERMIT US TO ADJUST OUR MILITARY PRESENCE TO THE NEW CIRCUMSTANCES. GROUND FORCES CAN BE MOVED, WHILE OTHER FORCES ARE MAINTAINED, MODERNIZED AND IN SOME CASES INCREASED. THE CENTRAL DEFENSE ROLE IS SHIFTING TO THE EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES THEMSELVES, LEAVING THE UNITED STATES PRIMARILY WITH THE ROLES OF ASSISTING THE SELF-HELP EFFORTS OF OUR FRIENDS AND ALLIES, STRENGTHENING DETERRENCE AGAINST AGGRESSION, MAINTAINING THE STRATEGIC BALANCE AND PROVIDING A NUCLEAR UMBRELLA. FOR THE UNITED STATES TO FAIL TO ADJUST TO THESE NEW CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD NOT ONLY BE A LESS EFFECTIVE USE OF RESOURCES, BUT WOULD ALSO INVITE UNNECESSARY AND POTENTIALLY DAMAGING CONTROVERSY IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

ALL OF US WILL BE BETTER OFF IF WE CAN ACCOMMODATE OUR MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC STRATEGIES TO THE REALITIES -- AND CHANGING REALITIES -- OF EAST ASIA. OUR CURRENT CHINA POLICY HAS, FOR EXAMPLE, NOT ONLY REDUCED THE DANGER OF CONFLICT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA IN MANY PARTS OF EAST ASIA, BUT HAS ALSO CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO IMPROVED RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN. AND HOPEFULLY OVER TIME I BELIEVE IT WILL HELP IMPROVE THE SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA. OUR TASK IS TO MAINTAIN A STRONG POLICY WHICH IS SUFFICIENTLY FLEXIBLE SO THAT WE CAN WORK WITH RATHER THAN AGAINST TRENDS IN THE AREA. HARD THOUGH THIS MAY BE, IT IS AN IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE. SUCCESS REQUIRES A COMBINATION OF FIRMNESS AND FLEXIBILITY, OF RESISTANCE AND WILLINGNESS TO COMPROMISE, OF LOYALTY

TOWARD ALLIES AND WILLINGNESS TO EXPERIMENT IN NEW DIRECTIONS. ABOVE ALL, IT REQUIRES A WILLINGNESS TO BE IMAGINATIVE AND FLEXIBLE TO SUIT CHANGING CIRCUMSTANCES.

I THINK THE POLICIES OF BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA HAVE MEASURED UP TO THESE STANDARDS AS WE HAVE TRIED TO FIND LESS EXPENSIVE AND LESS DANGEROUS WAYS OF TRYING TO SECURE PEACE ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA. THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA HAVE BEEN CORRECT IN SEEKING NEW WAYS TO ARRANGE AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE LEADING TOWARD ARRANGEMENTS MORE DURABLE THAN THE CURRENT ARMISTICE AGREEMENT. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA HAS BEEN EQUALLY IMAGINATIVE IN ITS EFFORTS TO RENEW AND DEVELOP THE NORTH/SOUTH DIALOGUE -- EVEN THOUGH NORTH KOREA HAS CONTINUED TO REBUFF THESE PROPOSALS AND HAS CONTINUED TO INSIST WITH UTTER ILLOGIC THAT IT REPRESENTS ALL THE KOREAN PEOPLE.

OUR ECONOMIC POLICY. MANY NATIONS OF EAST ASIA COULD NOT HAVE SURVIVED WITHOUT OUR SECURITY ASSISTANCE, AND AN EVEN LARGER NUMBER COULD NOT HAVE BECOME THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL ECONOMIC ENTITIES THEY ARE TODAY WITHOUT AN ENLIGHTENED ECONOMIC POLICY BY THE UNITED STATES. INITIALLY THROUGH AID AND LATER THROUGH PRIVATE INVESTMENT AND MARKET OPPORTUNITIES, WE HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO AN ECONOMIC CLIMATE IN EAST ASIA WHICH HAS PERMITTED RAPID ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN A SYSTEM WHICH HAS BROUGHT MUTUAL BENEFIT BETWEEN EXPORTING AND IMPORTING NATIONS AS WELL AS EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION WITHIN MOST OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THEMSELVES. GONE ARE THE DAYS WHEN AMERICAN CRITICS COULD ALLEGE THAT WE WERE DEVOTING TOO MUCH MONEY FOR TOO LITTLE BENEFIT WITH TOO MUCH OF OUR EFFORT CONCENTRATED IN EAST

ASIA. TODAY THE SITUATION IS SO COMPLETELY DIFFERENT THAT SEVERAL EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES ARE EXTENDING ASSISTANCE AND SETTING AN EXAMPLE FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

THIS SPECTACULAR ECONOMIC ACCOMPLISHMENT HAS DEPENDED CRITICALLY ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE, AND EVEN THOUGH DOMESTIC MARKETS IN EAST ASIA WILL EXPAND MUCH MORE RAPIDLY IN THE FUTURE THAN IN THE PAST, THE ROLE OF FOREIGN TRADE WILL REMAIN ENORMOUS. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REMAINS A STRONG ADHERENT OF THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE TRADE. HOWEVER, THE MOST SUCCESSFUL EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES -- KOREA, JAPAN, AND OTHERS -- WILL HAVE TO ADJUST THEIR OWN ECONOMIC POLICIES TO HELP THE UNITED STATES KEEP ITS DOORS OPEN TO FOREIGN IMPORTS. THESE COUNTRIES WILL HAVE TO DEVOTE EVEN MORE ATTENTION THAN IN THE PAST TO MARKET DIVERSIFICATION, EXTRA PRECAUTION AGAINST SUDDEN GROWTH OF EXPORTS IN SENSITIVE CATEGORIES, AND GRADUAL TRANSFORMATION OF DOMESTIC ECONOMIC STRUCTURES WHICH ARE HEAVILY BIASED IN FAVOR OF EXPORTS. IMPORT LIBERALIZATION IN THE EXPORT-ORIENTED ECONOMIES WILL BE ESSENTIAL TO OFFSET GROWING PROTECTIONIST PRESSURES IN THE WORLD'S MAJOR MARKETS.

THE DOMESTIC CLIMATES WE SEEK IN EAST ASIA. CONSISTENT WITH OUR OWN POLITICAL VALUES AND CONCERN FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, IT IS HARDLY A SECRET THAT THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION WISHES -- WITHIN OBVIOUS LIMITS OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND PRACTICAL POSSIBILITY -- TO NOURISH THESE VALUES IN OTHER SOCIETIES. WE DO SO IN RECOGNITION THAT WE MUST NOT INTERFERE WITH THE INTERNAL POLITICS OF OTHER NATIONS, AND THAT AMERICANS OFTEN HAVE AN IMPERFECT UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT OTHER PEOPLES WANT AND HAVE ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED. MANY AMERICANS ALSO KNOW THAT WE OVERLOOK THE FACT THAT EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES SURPASS US IN MANY ASPECTS OF

CIVILIZED SOCIETY. OUR GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE ALL THESE CONSIDERATIONS INTO ACCOUNT BUT WE WILL NEVERTHELESS PURSUE OUR IDEALS.

BEFORE CLOSING I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE SOME PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS ABOUT OUR POLICIES AS THEY SPECIFICALLY AFFECT KOREA. AS I HAVE SAID ON OTHER OCCASIONS, AND AS SO MANY KOREANS HAVE POINTED OUT TO ME SINCE MY ARRIVAL, OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN THROUGH A VERY, VERY BAD PERIOD WHOSE ONLY VIRTUE HAS BEEN TO PROVE THE UNDERLYING SOLIDARITY OF THE TIES THAT BIND US. AMERICANS, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF US WHO WERE NOT IN KOREA, FAILED TO APPRECIATE ADEQUATELY THE DEGREE OF ANXIETY HERE IN KOREA AND IN MOST OF EAST ASIA AS A RESULT OF THE FAILURE OF OUR POLICY IN VIETNAM. THUS, WE UNDERESTIMATED THE RISK THAT KOREA WOULD MISUNDERSTAND PRESIDENT CARTER'S POLICY ON GROUND FORCE WITHDRAWALS. ANOTHER ISSUE KNOWN TO YOU BUT WHICH I PREFER NOT TO DISCUSS PUBLICLY HAS PROVOKED PEOPLE'S PATIENCE, CREATED MISUNDERSTANDINGS, AND SOMETIMES LEFT VERY BRUISED FEELINGS. DESPITE THE POSSIBILITY OF SOME FURTHER DIFFICULTY OVER THIS PROBLEM -- WHICH I STRONGLY HOPE WE CAN AVOID, BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND KOREA SHOULD SOON BE IN A POSITION WHERE WE CAN ASSESS THE DAMAGE AND COMMENCE THE REPAIRS TO ONE OF THE CLOSEST RELATIONSHIPS WHICH HAS EVER EXISTED BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES.

WITH THIS PROSPECT IN MIND, I WANT TO EMPHASIZE THAT THE FIRM UNITED STATES COMMITMENT TO THE SECURITY OF KOREA WILL CONTINUE AS WILL OUR MILITARY COMBAT PRESENCE IN KOREA. THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY OF GROUND FORCE WITHDRAWALS SHOULD BE SEEN AS AN ADJUSTMENT OF OUR MILITARY PRESENCE TO MEET NEW CIRCUMSTANCES. THE WITHDRAWALS WILL BE GRADUAL AND CARRIED OUT WITH BOTH CAUTION AND FLEXIBILITY. IF

THE ASSUMPTIONS WE HAVE MADE -- EITHER ABOUT THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA'S CAPACITY FOR SELF-DEFENSE OR ABOUT THE EXTENT OF DANGER IT FACES -- PROVE WRONG, WE WILL ADJUST OUR PLANS. OUR DEDICATION TO THE SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA IS FIRM. THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA CAN ALSO COUNT ON THE UNITED STATES FOR SUPPORT IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC ARENAS. WE WILL NOT LET THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA DOWN, BUT I MIGHT SAY IN PASSING THAT SPECULATION BY THE DOUBTERS IN BOTH OUR COUNTRIES DOES NOT HELP US IN MAINTAINING CONFIDENCE.

ALONG WITH THESE PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS, WE MUST ADJUST OR MODERNIZE OUR RESPECTIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS EACH OTHER. GIVEN KOREA'S CIRCUMSTANCES SINCE WORLD WAR II AND THE SPECIAL ROLE PLAYED GLOBALLY BY THE UNITED STATES, IT IS HARDLY SURPRISING THAT A PATERNALISTIC RELATIONSHIP DEVELOPED BETWEEN US. BUT THE TIME FOR SUCH AN UNEQUAL RELATIONSHIP HAS PASSED. THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA HAS ACHIEVED A DEGREE OF ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SELF-RELIANCE WHERE SUCH A RELATIONSHIP IS NO LONGER APPROPRIATE AND WILL ONLY CREATE UNNECESSARY CULTURAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS. WE SHOULD INSTEAD SEEK A RELATIONSHIP OF AS MUCH EQUALITY AS IS PRACTICALLY POSSIBLE BETWEEN TWO VERY DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. LEAVING TO KOREANS THE DECISION ON THEIR APPROPRIATE ROLE, AMERICANS MUST STOP TAKING KOREA FOR GRANTED AND STOP TELLING KOREANS HOW TO DO THINGS WHICH THEY KNOW HOW TO DO FAR BETTER THEMSELVES. I RECOGNIZE THAT I AM NOT THE FIRST PERSON TO MAKE THIS POINT, BUT I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT I WILL WORK TOWARD THIS OBJECTIVE.

NEWS LETTER



YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF KOREA
1-3 FIRST STREET MYUNG-DONG, SEOUL, KOREA

No. 19

Winter 1977-1978

CHRISTMAS THE MAID-SERVANT AT THE INN

"It's queer", she said, "I see the light
As plain as I beheld it then,
All silver-like and calm and bright -
We've not had stars like that again!

"And she was such a gentle thing
To birth a baby in the cold.
The barn was dark and frightening -
This new one's better than the old.

"I mind my eyes were full of tears,
For I was young, and quick distressed,
But she was less than me in years
That held a son against her breast.

" I never saw a sweeter child -
The little one, the darling one!
I mind I told her, when she smiled
You'd know he was his mother's son.

"It's queer that I should see them so -
The time they came to Bethlehem
Was more than thirty years ago;
I've prayed that all is well with them."

- Dorothy Parker

PEACE TO MEN OF GOOD WILL

According to the Gospel of St. Luke-Chapter 2: 4-14

And Joseph also went from Galilee, out of the City of Nazareth,
into Judea, unto the City of David, which is called Bethlehem;
(Because he was of the house of David;)
to be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child.
And so it was, that, while they were there,
The days were accomplished that she should be delivered.

And she brought forth her firstborn son, and wrapped him in swaddling
clothes, and laid him in a manger;
because there was no room for them in the inn.

And there were in the same country, shepherds abiding in the field,
keeping watch over their flock by night. And lo,
the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord
shone round about them: and they were sore afraid.
And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for behold, I bring you
good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.
For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour,
which is Christ the Lord.
And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped
in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly
host praising God and saying.
Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, good will toward men.

Prayer for Christmas

We pray this Christmas that our minds and spirits be not busy inns
that have no room for thee, but serene and quiet vessels of thy love,
renewed and sustained by thy mercy and grace. We confess our grievous
incomprehension of the mystery of the Baby King and seek forgiveness
for our frail and prideful response to thy will for us and all men.

Amen.

THE MARRIAGE AGE

The age of marriage is a serious concern in many countries, and over 50 have passed laws changing the marriage age in the last 25 years. Internationally, in 1962 the UN adopted a Convention on consent to marriage, minimum age for marriage and registration of marriages and this has now been ratified by 38 states.

In some countries, the minimum age of marriage has been raised. In others, the age of majority has been lowered, thus lowering the age which persons can marry without parental consent.

With Europe, the trend has been towards equalizing the age of marriage for men and women. In the last decade, a dozen Western European countries have legislated the same marriage age for both sexes without parental consent and seven or eight have adopted the same minimum age. Most Eastern European countries have set the age of marriage without parental consent at 18 years.

In the Third World, the most important problems relate to the prohibition of child marriage, common law and customs relating to marriage, and diverse legal systems, even within the same country. In South-East Asia, the minimum age of marriage with parental consent has been changed to between 16 and 18 years and without consent to around 21. In Latin America, the trend is towards an age of 18 without consent for both sexes and with consent 16 for males and 14 for females. However, the very large number of common law marriages make the law relatively ineffective. The Arab countries follow the old Islamic code, although some North African countries have adopted reforms in recent years either raising the age of marriage or preventing marriages between very young girls and very much older men.

In countries with mixed Muslim, Hindu and Christian populations, the marriage age may be determined by several different ordinances or codes and complicated further by the fact that certain groups adhere to customary law. Where custom permits earlier marriage, laws setting a higher age may be hard to enforce. A minimum condition for enforcement is the registration of births and marriages which is not yet universal.

Common Concern
World YWCA
October 1977

International News

India

An example of how a YWCA can encourage women to share the responsibility for good government comes from the YWCA of Bombay. As election approached, they published the following suggestions in their newsletter. "These are not new or breath-taking", they pointed out "but by using them you can play a useful role in the job ahead."

Know -

- when and where to register
- when and where to vote
- how to mark the ballot
- who the candidates are before you go to the polling booth
- the facts about their qualifications, civic experience, views on various issues
- how to simplify and explain facts and issues to friends and to your family

Then to increase your practical knowledge of politics -

- learn party mechanics and procedure
- join or organize a political club or nonpartisan group
- volunteer for political tasks
- work steadily in your party - where you can help select better candidates
- endeavor to see that posters and publicity materials do not deface the city and that loud speaker propaganda is not a source of disturbance
- attend meetings and take part in rallies, see and talk with as many people as you can
- engage actively in community affairs so that you can get first hand information on community needs and problems.
- make your sincere interest in a good government known and felt.

These suggestions are good for any community in any country. Try them out!

Yesterday is a canceled check.
Tomorrow is a promissary note.
Today is ready cash. Use it!

Malaysia

The major project of the Seremban YWCA for this year is a Counselling Centre. At the end of 1976 they completed the fourth of a series of seminars for approximately 20 potential counsellors to operate this. Topics covered included work and cooperation with Social Welfare Department, an introductory approach to counselling, drug addicts and clinical counselling.

It is hoped that the Centre can also have a legal aid bureau, a medical advisory service, a vocational guidance service for potential school leavers and an employment bureau for those who have already left school.

South Africa

The Benoni-Wattville Centre grew out of a concern for women and girls working in the Benoni industrial area and needing a place to leave their children. The YWCA Club of Wattville and the community both recognized this need and set out not only to raise funds but also actually building the Centre - bit by bit as they could manage it. The brick - laying and painting were done by YWCA members themselves and now the children have taken a hand and many of the walls are decorated by paintings done by them. The Centre takes in toddlers and young children for the whole day while their mothers are at work, gives them properly balanced meals and helps prepare them for entry to primary school when they are old enough. It is hoped soon to have a creche for small babies as well.

Fiji

Three women at Lutu Village in Wainibuka have opened a bustling tailoring shop for their fellow villagers. All three of them were trained by the YWCA in Suva. Now they are kept busy sewing garments like trousers, shirts, school uniforms and other clothes for their fellow villagers. The chief of Lutu Village has commended their work, and issued a call for more women to go to the YWCA to train as tailors.

Common Concern
World YWCA, August 1977

Papua New Guinea

The Army in Papua New Guinea handed over to the YWCA of Lae an old Army drill Hall which has undergone quite a change. Now it is a busy Community Centre where not only the YWCA but other groups also meet and work. Staff offices, the main hall and a conference room where the sewing classes meet are brightly painted. The dark windowless corner where the ammunition was stored has become a light and nutrition classes and 20 to 30 active children now paint and play and sleep where once the soldiers ate their meals.

Nigeria

The Federal Government in its effort to rid the Capital City of Lagos of the menacing sight of beggars and destitutes on the streets decided to organize a common fund chest. The Lagos State Government was assigned the duty of starting a pilot project. This led to the setting up of a rehabilitation centre at Agbagada in Lagos State.

The Lagos State Ministry for Sport and Social Development invited the YWCA Lagos Branch and other Christian and Muslim voluntary organizations to a meeting in March. The objective of the meeting was to seek the opinion of voluntary organizations on ways of solving the rehabilitation problems and also to the public, the Government plan to discourage alms giving to beggars and destitutes. Boxes will be located in churches, mosques and voluntary organizations buildings where people can drop alms. The boxes will be collected at specific period by the ministry. The money will be used for the inmates at the centre.

Those who are capable will be taught handicraft or a useful trade. After acquiring the trade, they will be given tools with which they can settle and make a living.

Common Concern
World YWCA
August 1977

New General Secretary for World YWCA

Miss Erica Brodie, formerly National Executive Director of the YWCA of New Zealand, who has been serving on the World YWCA staff since July 1976, was appointed as the next General Secretary of the World YWCA at the meeting of the Executive Committee in June 1977. She will take up her new duties in the middle of 1978.

Miss Brodie will succeed Miss Elizabeth Palmer who has been on the World YWCA staff, both as the Asian Regional staff and then as the General Secretary since 1946. Miss Palmer is an American. We shall all miss Miss Palmer's leadership, but we know that we have an able person in Miss Brodie and we can look forward to her good leadership!

Miss Gwendoline Chomba Konie of Zambia

Miss Gwendoline Chomba Konie, a long-time member of the YWCA and former President of the YWCA of Zambia recently presented her credentials to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations as the new permanent representative of Zambia to the United Nations. Miss Konie's connection with the UN headquarters began when she attended her first UN General Assembly as a member of her country's delegation in 1964. Since then she has served as Zambia's Ambassador to Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland. Active in Women's rights, she has attended many international conferences on related subjects, including the World YWCA Conference on Women Role in Peace Education, in Cyprus, 1972, and was the personal representative of the President of Zambia to the "Signs of Hope" celebrations held in London to mark International Women's Year.

Common Concern
World YWCA
October 1977

"Lord, what I have not, give me.
Lord, what I know not, teach me.
Lord, what I am not, make me."

Lebanon

In response to the World YWCA appeal for help to Lebanon YWCA in their reconstruction and rehabilitation program following the civil war, the YWCA of Korea sent \$500 to Lebanon YWCA through the World YWCA. This money was part of the proceeds from the "Paldogangsan" bazaar held in May sponsored by the National YWCA World Fellowship Committee. The following letter of thanks was received:

"Dear Friends:

We have just heard from our World YWCA about your generous contribution of \$500.00 towards our work in Lebanon.

Needless to tell you how deeply moved and gratefully touched our volunteers and staff have been.

It brought Korea so much nearer to us and our relationships as members of one World Movement stronger, deeper, and dearer.

These treasured values are not new to us, Dr. Esther Park's Christmas messages during the past years, have always brought us the depth and meaning of these relations.

On behalf of our National Executive Committee and staff please accept our heartfelt gratitude."

Sincerely yours,

Signed Edma Bayouth
National Executive Director

On being a Real Person

How does one become a real person? How do we learn to see some meaning and purpose in life? Do we have a dominating drive, some great reality for which to live? We came across the following story which illustrates so well what it means to have a purpose in life:

Sir Christopher Wren, the great English Architect of the 17th century, was commissioned to build a great cathedral in London after the fire of 1666. One day he went around the workers incognito and asked, "What are you doing?"

One answered - "I am making little stones out of big ones."

Second answered ' "I am earning a living to feed my wife and child."

Third answered - "I am helping to build a great cathedral."

Are we able to see beyond our immediate task - the great purpose toward which we are all working? Or are we going through the motions as though we are waiting for a catastrophe?

In poverty or in abundance, we must try to see some meaning and purpose in life. To become a real person, we need to let Christ enter into our life for Christ is the basic reality of life, the way, the truth and the life. Then, and only then, shall we find a glow and peace and a joy unknown.

* * * * *

"People want something against which they can lean back and know that it will never give. What they need is a living faith - a person they can trust, a guide they can serve. If they are to see clearly and act wisely and live courageously, they must learn to stay their souls on God."

Robert McCracken

Sudan

In Sudan, the World YWCA works in cooperation with the Southern Regional Ministry for Rural Development and ACORD (Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development). Mrs. Kabuzi, who is the YWCA staff member on this joint rehabilitation project, is herself a refugee, and so can well understand the problems of women displaced by conflict. The women and girls are very eager to learn and their men are anxious for them to do so. Mrs. Kabuzi now has 23 women's clubs functioning, scattered over a wide area and some of them very isolated. Transport to and from the clubs is a problem but in July this year a 3 weeks' course was held from the various centres to carry leadership responsibility themselves.

Women were taught everything that was practical - from basic ways of dressmaking and cutting out with paper patterns to first aid, hygiene and sanitation, nutrition, child-care, etc. At the end of the course, the women displayed the work they had done and guests were invited to the display.

Thailand

The YWCA of Thailand has been working in four refugee camps. Language is a problem for many of the refugees and the YWCA therefore offers language classes for both women and children. Sewing is another popular programme with women and girls, and there are courses for beginners as well as those more experienced. In one camp, students also came to the YWCA for handcrafts which can be sold bringing the women a small, fairly regular income.

* * * * *

United States

When refugees from Indochina first arrived in the United States in 1975 some YWCAs near the settlement centres began activities for them. Now, as they settle into communities throughout the country, many more Associations are making special efforts to involve them in their regular programmes or to plan activities for them. Employing Vietnamese women by the YWCA to direct programmes for 600 vietnamese refugees, offering drivers' education, translating drivers' handbooks, Medical glossary in Vietnamese, and many other programmes are offered by Associations all over the country. Workshops, advice centres, sewing and consumer education are but a few.

United States

The Asian Study Tour

In June, 1977, at Barat College, Lake Forest, Illinois, an Asian Study Seminar was held, which brought together a multi-racial group of 52 YWCA Board, staff and volunteers from across the country. This was part of a program promoting understanding of and communication with Asian and American YWCA members. This program is a pilot for a long range plan involving study of the life situations of women and how the YWCAs in other countries carry out their programs. The Seminar content was built within the context of the YWCA purpose and One Imperative and stressed the above concerns plus exploring the interrelatedness of world concerns, discussing how YWCAs can assist each other through the World Mutual Service Cooperation for Development Program, increasing understanding of the settlement of Asians in America and the toll racism has taken on them.

This exciting Seminar with carefully planned programs for the various sessions was planned by the National Board of the YWCA of the United States. This was part of an intensive learning period in the United States which will continue in member Associations throughout the triennium.

Twenty Seminar participants will take a five-week trip to Asia in February-March 1978; orientation will take place at National Headquarters in New York City and with the World YWCA in Geneva, Switzerland. The group will then break into teams of five, each of which will visit YWCAs of two of the following countries: India-Hong Kong; Thailand-Philippines; Malaysia-Japan; Singapore-Korea.

YWCA Interchange - USA
September/October 1977

One of the four teams
Asian Study Tour
To visit Korea - February 26-March 4, 1978

After many months of preparation through Seminars in various regions of the United States and Orientation programs, one of the four teams is scheduled to arrive in Korea February 26th to begin a two-week stay for study and sharing of experiences with the Korean counterparts. The aim of this program is to help YWCA leaders and members to become more responsible members of the World Movement by -

- experiencing life situations of women in Asian countries and learn how they deal with them
- building deeper person-to-person relationships
- learning ways the YWCA and other organizations in Asia are working to help women respond creatively to their situation
- exploring the interrelatedness of world concerns
- sharing common or related concerns and discuss ways YWCAs can assist each other

The hoped for results for YWCA of the United States are:

- 1- A better understanding of respect for other people, their history, their culture, their values, their concerns as women, and an increasing appreciation of diversity and the way it enriches society
- 2- A better understanding of racism as it exists within the United States society and its institutions and as we export it, and a strengthening of our efforts toward the elimination of this racism as it affects Asians and Asian-Americans
- 3- An awareness of and new attitudes toward the unequal distribution of the world's economic and material resources and a commitment to the initiation and support of programs by the YWCA of the United States to effect change.
- 4- A deepened appreciation of values which are important to us as individuals and as an organization with a Christian purpose functioning in a non-Christian or secular environment.

The five-member team from the United States to visit Singapore-Korea are as follows:

Mary Ann Lundy from Urbana, Illinois -
a YWCA volunteer
Georgiana Missler from Atlanta, Georgia -
National YWCA staff member
Joyce Lopez of Corpus Christi, Texas -
a YWCA volunteer
Sarah Sogi of White Plains, New York -
a YWCA volunteer
Marilyn Winters of Los Angeles,
California a staff member of
Los Angeles YWCA

The Korean counterparts are:

Mrs. Kapsoon Kim Lee, National Board member
Mrs. Hyun Ja Kim Oh, National Board member
Dr. Yung Chung Kim, National Board member
Mrs. Jai Woo Lee, Seoul YWCA Board member
Mrs. Chong Kyung Lee, National Staff

Mrs. Kapsoon Kim Lee has been appointed as chairman of the planning committee for this consultation.

It is hoped that this program will have great impact on Associations in the United States as well as on Associations in the Asian countries where this program is being held in the coming years.

The YWCA of Korea welcomes the United States participants to Korea. May their stay in Korea be a fruitful one!

"Let me live my life from year to year,
with forward face and an unreluctant
soul, not hurrying to nor turning
from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that
disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in
fear, from what the future veils,
but with a whole and happy heart,
that pays its toll
To youth and age, and travels on with
cheer."
- Henry Van Dyke

National News

Bazaar

The National YWCA World Fellowship Committee participated in the Seoul YWCA Fall Bazaar with great success. With Margaret Cho as the Bazaar Chairman, the National YWCA table netted about ₩500,000 toward this year's Mutual Service Fund. Baked goods such as cakes, cookies, pies and other food items - were the most popular and brought in most money. We are grateful to all our friends, both members and friends in the community, for their very generous contributions to our bazaar.

Korean Delegation to

World YWCA Regional Meeting

The YWCA of Korea was proud to have 8 delegates go to the World YWCA sponsored Regional Meeting held in Bangkok October 28 - November 5, 1977. YWCA representatives from 13 different countries participated in this Meeting. The four basic subjects discussed at this Meeting were:

- the YWCA as a Christian Movement
- the YWCA as a Women's Movement
- Education
- Social Action

This meeting is seen as part of the overall leadership development in the YWCA around the world. The aim is to help leaders to think and work together as well as to reach out to local Associations and fellowship of belonging to a world movement.

The Korean delegation were:

Dr. Yi Sook Chung, National Board
Dr. Sook Hee Kim, National Board
Mrs. Ki Bong Lee, Kwangju YWCA President
Mrs. Kyung Son Yew, Seoul YWCA President
Mrs. Chung Eun Ryu, Seoul YWCA Board
Mrs. Soon Yang Park Ahn, National General Secretary
Miss Jin Yong Lee, National YWCA Staff
Mrs. Hyung Kim Han, Seoul YWCA Staff

Benefit Luncheon

The National YWCA Sangnok Club held a benefit luncheon at the Pear Farm of Mrs. Koo Choi Park in Taenung. Over 60 members and friends came to make the event a joyous one. The club realized about ₩560,000. Part of this fund will be used for the industrial girls' project in Masan.

National Membership Conference on Consumer Education & Protection

The National Membership Conference on Consumer Education and Protection was held on September 8 and 9, 1977 using the theme: "Consumer Protection Movement is Human Rights Movement" at the Seoul YWCA. This Conference was a grand finale to all the regional leadership training conferences and workshops held during the year.

There were 423 delegates from all the 18 local Associations throughout Korea as well as representatives from other women's organizations, guests, etc. Among the participants were 56 women carefully selected from various groups: rural women, house-maids and industrial girls - who attend the YWCA programs. The conference dealt with the following subjects:

- The Christian interpretation of "Consumer Protection as Human Rights Movement" during the opening service of worship
- Consumer Protection Movement is Human Rights Movement - Keynote speech
- Economic Responsibility of Consumer Protection Movement
- Social Responsibility of Consumer Protection Movement
- Necessity for Basic Laws on Consumer Protection
- Strategy of Consumer Protection Movement (Study of cases - in Labor Movement, Consumer Complaint Centers and Consumer Movement abroad.)
- Dramatization - by three Consumer Complaint Centers in Pusan, Kwangju and Seoul
- Discussion groups - YWCA strategy on Consumer Protection Movement
- Passing of recommendations and resolutions - to Government, various business firms and to consumers in general

The final evaluation meeting was held on October 19th when future plans - both nationally and locally - were considered.

Functional Literacy Program

The leadership development institutes constituted the second half of the two-year special project on Functional Literacy Program carried out by the YWCA of Korea. The first half was devoted to a series of seminars on functional literacy. The seminars which were held for YWCA leaders from selected local Associations provided good preparation and bases for leadership training institutes.

The leadership development institutes focussed their attention on the following areas:

- 1) Training of core leaders to develop curriculum for functional literacy to be demonstrated as a model
- 2) Training of leaders and staff members of selected literacy programs for demonstration
- 3) Training of local YWCAs which will pioneer in functional literacy program.

The leadership development included curriculum development, meetings of lecturers and script writers, development of integrated text books for housemaids training, and production of sample audio-visual learning materials.

The existing curriculum for training housemaids was revised to include cultural subjects with values and attitudes such as introduction to the YWCA and Human relationships, health and nursing, as well as professional skills which are directly related to their work. There are 17 subjects under 10 units.

This two-year project is scheduled to be completed in November 1977.

Full Board Meeting

The first full Board meeting for 1978 is scheduled for early February. There will be 1977 report of the work of the National YWCA, consideration of the 1978 budget, program plans and special emphases for the year as well as other business items.

International Management Training Workshop

Mrs. Bong Ai Kim, Seoul YWCA staff member, attended the International Management Training Workshop held at Dacca, Bangladesh from September 19 through October 14, 1977. The Workshop was sponsored by the World YWCA. Attending this International Workshop was a rare experience for Mrs. Kim - meeting people from many countries, sharing experiences with others and learning the management skills.

Miss Esther Park Honored

The National Board of the YWCA of Korea held a Tea-Reception to honor Miss Esther Park who served the YWCA of Korea for 30 years as the American Advisory Secretary. Miss Park arrived in Korea on November 17, 1947, and since then she helped to train leaders, both staff and volunteers, to develop the program to what it is today, and to establish the YWCA on a sound financial basis making the YWCA one of the strongest women's organizations in Korea. Members of the YWCA Board, Committees, staff and her many friends came to pay tribute to her for her devoted service to the development of the YWCA in Korea.

Mrs. Maria Lee Nah

New Chairman of the Board of Trustees

Mrs. Maria Lee Nah who served as Treasurer of the National Board since 1947 and who became an Honorary member of the National Board in 1976, was elected as Chairman of the National YWCA Board of Trustees. She succeeds Dr. Unsook Saw, who passed away in July 1977. With her experience of handling the YWCA finances for many years, we are sure that the Board is in good hand.

* * *

"To me, courage is the act of living one's beliefs."

- Anne M. Rombeau -

Special Education Program for Senior Women Bank-clerks

Under the auspices of the National YWCA Public Affairs Committee, a two-day study-conference for senior women bank clerks was held at Camp Willow. The aim of this two day meeting was to help women bank clerks become more responsible workers in the banks and improve their status in their place of employment. Two main lectures were on: "Industrial Society and Woman power" and "Social Responsibility of women bank clerks". Through small discussion groups, each of the participants was able to voice her opinion and discuss ways to improve herself for the job. Some 80 senior woman bank clerks were at this two-day meeting. Further educational program for these young women is being planned.

Pusan YWCA 'Mothers' College'

A continuing education for mothers is being offered at the Pusan YWCA. Lectures include such subjects as "Consumer Protection Movement is Human Rights Movement; Changing international political situation; Mother's Role in Education, etc. These classes are well attended.

New Staff Training

The second training course for new staff was held in October at Camp Willow with 16 new staff members from Associations throughout the country. The first Training session for the new staff held in July concentrated on the basic knowledge of the YWCA - its history, its philosophy and way of work, its Christian purpose which motivates all that is done in the YWCA, and on human relationship. The second training session was more on the practical side - dealing with reporting and filing, voucher system and bookkeeping, building maintenance, publications and public relations, workshop on worship and recreation as well as on relationship to the World YWCA.

Seoul YWCA

Seoul YWCA opened its Counselling department. Trained staff members with experienced volunteers on the Advisory Committee handle many of the cases coming to the department for help, such as - youth problems, questions on education, religion, health, marriage or home-life.

Pusan YWCA

Pusan YWCA held a seminar for dormitory supervisors in dormitories run by industries in Pusan area in September. The 54 participants attending this seminar discussed the role of dormitory supervisors and the theory and practice of counselling in dealing with industrial girls working in factories and mills.

After the meeting, the participants decided to organize themselves in a club group so they could come together periodically to discuss common problems and to share experiences with each other. Through this meeting in the YWCA, these supervisors of dormitories in the industrial complexes have gained more understanding of the industrial girls and their welfare.

Taejon YWCA

Taejon YWCA held a fall festival with games and other recreational activities. YWCA members, their families and friends in the community joined together in an evening of fun and fellowship.

Events

November	Experienced staff training
December	National Board/staff/ volunteer Christmas program
January	Student YWCA National Conference
February	National YWCA Full Board Meetings

Prayer for the New Year

Father,
As the old year ends and a New Year begins,
Forgive us for the failures of the vanished days,
And bless us in whatever we have truly striven for in days
that do not die.

Keep us from vain regrets,
And let us face forward in the light of the best we have learned.

Purge our hearts both of shallow self-confidence and cowardly fears,
So that we may know that without thee we can do nothing,
But that in thee all things are possible,
Through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Amen.

* * * * *

Thanks for giving me the golden leaf, the red berries, the tiny pine cones,
the hard cold winter wind that reminds me again and again that I am alive.

Who am I to receive such wondrous gifts?
What must I do to deserve such riches?

And the only answer I get is to LOVE - TO love HIM, to love others,
To love myself, to love His whole creation, and to begin to feel
Its vast power, magnificence, love.

- Eloise Quick

* * * * *

"On a quiet night long years ago,
Men were at the birth of God's great adventure, the stepping down of God
To plant his footsteps in the common ways of earth, to this adventure
we are recalled at Christmas
To explore the vast resources of God's spirit,
To build the peace and learn to live."

- Grace Elliott - Xmas 1973

* * * * *

FOR WORK TO DO

Master,
Give us this day hard work to do,
Work that will tax us and strain us,
Work that will stretch our muscles and
engross our minds,
Work that will employ all our powers of body
and intellect and heart,
Work, above all, that will further thy cause
in the world.

If our work appointed this day be study
and training for life,
Reveal unto us our responsibility to thee
for the future;
Show us that we are debtors to thyself and
to our fellows;
Teach us that every faculty of body and mind
must be faithfully prepared,
So that, when our time comes, we may go forth
fit instruments for thy service,
Weapons polished and keen, ready suited
to thy grasp,
Wherewith thou mayest fight the battles of
righteousness and truth,
Vanquishing error, oppression and service.

If our work be the teaching and training others,
Then make our minds pure and humble before thyself,
That no strain of selfishness or lethargy,
Of mean purpose or of low ideals,
May mar this weighty and honorable service.
Which thou in thy loving favor hast been pleased
to commit to our charge.

Amen

From the Student Prayer Book

NEWS LETTER



YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF KOREA
1-3 FIRST STREET MYUNG-DONG, SEOUL, KOREA

No. 20

Spring 1978

HUMAN RIGHTS WORLD YWCA DAY April 26, 1978

A "Code of Human Rights" has been in existence for a very long time, for there is little in the documents referred to at a meeting of the UN Commission on Human Rights in 1977 which cannot be fitted into the simple injunction "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them". And that is something we can all understand even if we do not always obey it. But when we talk of invoking international laws, when we refer to a "whole set of international agreements" which state what these rights are, and define their scope and limitations, then we seem to have put things on quite a different plane. It becomes all too easy to say "it's a matter for governments, not for me".

But this is not so. If we look at the Declaration of Human Rights carefully, we will find that they are not as far from us as we may have thought at first. It is an international document, adopted by governments, but the rights and freedoms it talks about are ours. Our and our neighbors. For in this question of human rights, we are all inter-dependent. When damage is done to any part, it is harmful to the whole. As James Baldwin has said "If they take you in the morning, they will come for us at night".

So, it is in order that we may know what our rights and freedoms are, and see some ways in which we can protect them for ourselves and others, that this material has been prepared as the 1978 World YWCA Day material and focus for the year.

Human Rights have always been a concern of the YWCA. The Constitution of the World YWCA recognizes "the equal value in God's sight of all human beings without distinction of race, nationality, class or religion", and states that it works "for international understanding, for improved social and economic conditions and for basic human rights for all people". The Resolutions and Recommendations from every World YWCA Council Meeting have reflected this concern and urged associations to take action wherever possible. Many have been able to do so. But 1978 is a particularly good moment to look afresh at what we are and should be doing in the field of Human Rights for it marks the 30th Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, and at the same time is a period when violations of rights and freedoms are many and flagrant.

Common Concern
World YWCA - 1977

THE WORLD YWCA AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The following areas of Human Rights are some of those on which the World YWCA Council has made Statement of Policy and asked National Associations to work.

- * EDUCATION - the equal right of all people to education; women and girls' right to equal access to education and to academic standards equal to men and boys; discrimination in education on racial, ethnic or religious grounds, the right to religious education in any society.
- * MIGRATION - emigration and immigration policies, the conditions for integration, the situation of migrants who return to their country, the attitude of the labour unions, the legal rights of women whose husbands have migrated, conditions of marriage, family reunion, etc.
- * RACISM - the need for action by any means to combat racism and racial discrimination.
- * RIGHTS OF CHILD - the UN Declaration of the Rights of Child.
- * RIGHTS TO PRIVACY - the elimination of unrestricted scientific experimentation including some biological and medical discoveries which may be a threat to physical and intellectual integrity; unrestricted arbitrary interference in one's privacy through mass media, wire-taps, microphones, tape-recorders, micro-films and the collaboration and storing of information so obtained for use by any unspecified persons or groups.
- * SELF-DETERMINATION - the commitment to work for peace, for the realization of a just world order, and for the removal of threats to world peace by taking an ever growing share in the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, of the respect of the right of peoples and nations to self-determination, of better standards of living for all, and of the freer flow of goods, persons and ideas.
- * SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE - removal of those conditions which deny to some nations and people equal access to the world's resources and the need to urge governments to direct their policies toward the achievement of economic and social justice.
- * TORTURE - judicial systems which allow access to legal defence and free choice of legal assistance at all times; for the prohibition of detention without fair trial; and the adoption and application of national and international instruments that implicitly prohibit the practice of torture.
- * WOMEN - the elimination of discrimination against women in law and practice in regard to the status of women in private and family law, equal pay for equal work and equal access to positions and occupations of responsibility, protective legislation, taxation, social security and pensions rights.
 - freedom of choice in marriage for men and women as recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the removal of those customs and practices, often based on deeply rooted prejudices, which are inconsistent with this principle and affect the dignity of women.

THIS I BELIEVE

I cannot explain my faith in the manner
of the intellectual,
or in the terminology of the theologian.
For my faith is basically a simple thing
arising from the yearning of a young girl's heart
for something better -
something more than the disappointment
of continually missing the mark,
the frustration of wanting to be the best
but not knowing how to go about it
and the resultant burden of discontent.

When I heard of One
who understood my heart's distress,
who really cared that I suffered so,
I ran to Him with swift eagerness of youth.

Bewildered, my loved ones said,
'She will grow out of it'
But one does not grow out of Christ,
One only grows up unto Him.
'It won't last', they predicted,
but it has -
and He is more precious today
than when I first believed.

You ask. 'Is He then all He claims to be?'
He is more! He is more!
In joy he has been the light of the morning,
in trouble, the clear shining after rain,
in sorrow, morning without clouds.
He has plumbed depths I never knew existed.
He has set goals for me
that I never dreamed possible.
He has put such meaning into life -
How can I help but believe?

Wendy M. Langton
South Australia

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

United States

The YWCA Window of Thanksgiving in the Washington Cathedral was given in memory of and to honor leaders of the Young Women's Christian Association who through their devotion, vision and leadership have contributed to the mission and work of the Association in the United States and throughout the world. Some 900 YWCA members and guests were on hand November 20, 1977 for the dedication of the YWCA Window of Thanksgiving.

The YWCA Window celebrates the theme of women who have expressed the "barrier-breaking love of God" through service and social change. The triangular emblem of the YWCA appears in the cinquefoil at the top of the window and represents the organization's three-word motto: "Body, Mind, Spirit".

The center lancet features the New Testament sisters, Martha and Mary of Bethany. Martha is in the foreground preparing food, while Mary is behind her, bathed in golden light, symbolizing the light of the Messiah. Both were women of faith, though differing in how their devotion to Jesus was expressed. The predella at the bottom of the lancet recalls the international YWCA services which were held in the Cathedral for many years.

Naomi is predominantly depicted in the eastern lancet with her arms extended toward her daughter-in-law Ruth, who is in the background gathering grain in the field of Boaz. The mutually loving relationship of these two women of different backgrounds exemplifies the YWCA's purpose "to draw together women and girls of diverse experiences and faith".

The predella which features young women playing volleyball, gives witness to the development of the body.

The western lancet illustrates an act of charity through which the barriers of nationality are overcome. Pharaoh's daughter is portrayed as she discovered Moses in a small basket along the Nile. Moses's sister peers through the reeds behind her. The predella illustrates the Association's work in an urban environment and suggests the YWCA's role in the city.

The window was designed by Brenda Belfield and fabricated and installed by Dieter Goldkuhle, both of Reston, Virginia.

The following are parts of prayers of intercession and commitment used at the Dedication of the YWCA Window:

"Strengthen the YWCAs in every land as they strive to make justice and power become known by the same name....."

"Keep us steadfast in our determination to bring about those changes in our hearts and in our society which will guarantee that no one will suffer indignity because of skin color or economic deprivation. Remind us of our potential to be your barrier-breaking love as we live and move in today's world. Amen."

USA YWCA Interchange
December/January
1978

South Pacific

The World YWCA works in the South Pacific through an area secretary with an office in Fiji. But, as she says, her office is not contained within four walls. It is a region of 12 million square miles of wind and water with some land dotted about here and there. Her problems, of population growth on limited land, depopulation of young people from the villages, rapid urban growth, the need for village development and cultural adaptation to change, may sound familiar but are complicated by the growing pains of newly independent countries, and by geography, cultural differences, vast distances and isolation.

The women and girls of this area need the help that a women's organization like the YWCA can give. They need the support of people in other parts of the world, too, if their growing projects are to develop and bear fruit.

Solomon Islands

New Georgia is an island in the west of the Solomons group. Until recently the YWCA had work in only one place in the Solomons-Honiara, where at the request of the Government they ran a hostel for young girls coming to work in the town. But needs are not confined to one island, and recently the General Secretary began a training project in New Georgia, in nutrition, child care, food preparation and extension of traditional dietary patterns. If funds permit, it is hoped to extend the programme to a small income-earning craft and vegetable growing project. The area is lightly populated in relation to the land available, but men still move into crowded centres seeking work, and women are all too often left at home without support. The new YWCA project will help them earn for themselves and their families, with more effective farming methods than the primitive jungle clearing and alternating land plot farming presently used.

Growing Programmes
World YWCA

India

In India, the YWCA of Bombay's nutrition programme has worked for many years with some of the poorest women of the city. Its aim is to help them make more nutritious meals for themselves and their families from the pitifully limited resources at their disposal. Few of the women can afford transport from their homes to a central point, so the mobile education programme, operating from a van, brings the courses to them where they are. The baking skills they learn provide, for some of them, an added bonus in cash income. The YWCA also organizes nutrition feeding camps for some of the most malnourished of Bombay's children.

Bangladesh

The Bangladesh YWCA programme also reaches women in both urban and rural areas. Here, literacy, nutrition and health education are built into the full scale craft industry which they have established. This involves 100 women who, after training, are employed in the production of jute bags, toys, wall-hangings, etc. with traditional designs to sell on home and overseas markets. The teaching of management and marketing techniques are also an important part of the programmes.

Helping YWCAs improve the standard of their vocational training and build into all training programmes the necessary techniques of management, production and marketing is a priority with all YWCAs involved in any type of industry.

Brazil

YWCAs in Embu-Guacu and Recife, Brazil, are among those providing dental and medical services for mothers and children. Their Social Centres offer not only pre-school, educational and vocational programmes, but also vaccination, and advice on family planning, cancer control, and gynaecological care. Doctors help supervise the health of children in the nursery schools of many local associations, such as Porto Alegre, Curitiba, Natal, Fortaleza and Salvador, to mention only a few.

World YWCA

Sierra Leone

For students who have only limited library facilities at school and no suitable place to study at home, the YWCA of Sierra Leone has set up a Library Study Centre. Because of the dearth of reference libraries in Freetown, the YWCA Centre has concentrated particularly on Bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, atlases and text books, to supplement what is available in schools and help the young people with their studies. Admission to the Centre is by membership card only.

The Centre is so popular that already there is need for more space, both for readers and books. Study at the Centre is supervised by a YWCA Career and Homemakers group of volunteers.

Uruguay

In Ghana, the YWCA School Meals Programmes in Accra trains and employs young women as caterers, while filling the need for reasonably - priced, nourishing meals for school children. This programme helps women and girls to be self-supporting and sometimes job opportunities are created at the same time as community needs are met.

Argentina

The Mar del Plata YWCA in Argentina is conducting a five months' programme of cooking, nutrition and hygiene. This programme of daily classes for women is in a rural area some distance from the city. Volunteers with expert knowledge, community workers and others assist in the teaching. The purpose is to teach women to necessity of using clean water for drinking and of preserving food from rodents, to show them how to use locally grown products and to help them improve their living standards by their own efforts. Crafts, health care and home economics are also part of the programme.

Sri Lanka

With widespread community and government support, the National YWCA of Sri Lanka organizes an annual Family Life Education Week. They also arrange seminars throughout the country to train leaders for family life education. Five YWCA Centres in Sri Lanka have developed services which include health care, literacy, family planning advice and training in income-producing skills.

Pakistan

A woman doctor, recruited by the YWCA, gives advice and treatment to women in Rawalpindi, Pakistan. Her "office" is an old garage - no plumbing, no running water, and no windows, so that the doors must remain open all the time - but it serves as a dispensary and clinic for women in the poorer districts around the YWCA hostel. Some of them come from much further afield, walking long distances to stand patiently waiting in the queue. Innoculations, preventive medicines and family planning services are given.

Egypt

In Egypt, hundreds of women and girls are helped by the YWCA's annual summer camps which offer a seaside holiday and regular nutritious meals to many who could never hope for them otherwise, disadvantaged children, orphans, mothers and families, groups of students, working girls are among those who benefit. Volunteer leaders work with the YWCA to organize the camps and both government and community provide subsidies to meet running costs, and help train leadership.

Africa

In Africa, an international staff member from Switzerland has been made available to assist YWCAs in Botswana, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Zambia for short concentrated periods, working with them on specific problems in the training and re-training of women, and with the teachers and YWCA committees concerned with rural projects.

World YWCA 1977

"What is unpleasant to thyself, that do not unto thy neighbor.
This is the whole law, all else is exposition."

Hillel

NATIONAL NEWS

Joint Meeting of Central/Southern Region Committees

Under the auspices of the National YWCA Community Division, a joint meeting of the Central/Southern Region Committees was held at Cheju Island in mid December. This two-day meeting was attended by 32 representatives from the two regions. The program consisted of reports of 1977 program by the president of each Association followed by an evaluation of the program. Time was given to discussion of changing needs of the communities and how the YWCAs could meet these needs in the coming year.

After the close of the meeting, the representatives were given a tour of the Island.

Sharing with those in need

Seoul YWCA and the National YWCA jointly raised ₩1,000,000 to aid the families who suffered great loss from the explosion at the Iri Railroad Station in the fall of 1977. The money was sent to Munwha Broadcasting Station to be used in the rehabilitation work in that devastated area. Kwangju and Kunsan YWCAs added their gifts toward the rehabilitation work.

World Fellowship Festival

Chunju YWCA jointly with YMCA hosted their 9th World Fellowship Festival at the auditorium of the Nursing School attached to Chunju Presbyterian Hospital. There were two parts to the program - the first consisted of a short meditation with music while the second part was mainly recreational program. Both members and friends in the community who attended this event had a good time.

Mask Dance Class

Pusan YWCA Education Committee offered a two-day mask dance class in their auditorium during November. This was in an effort to preserve the traditional folk art form that is today vanishing in the face of the strong surge for western culture, particularly among the young people. The group decided to meet once a month and to make it their task to spread to others what they have learned.

Student YWCA

National Council Conference

Student YWCA National Conference was held in Pusan on January 11 to 14, 1978. There were 25 participants representing 22 Colleges and Universities. The program included reports and discussion of programs and activities of the previous year, revision of the constitution, selection of program emphases for the coming year and election of officers.

The program emphases are:

- Strengthen YWCA's Christian activities
- Work on women's rights
- Carry on Consumer protection movement

New officers elected for the next term are:

- President - Chun Hye-Kyoung of Ewha Womans University
- General Secretary - Lee In-Sook of Duksung Women's University
- President of Central regional Council - Ku Jun-Hee of Duksung Women's University
- President of Honam Regional Council - Kim Hye-ja of Chosun University
- President of Youngnam Regional Council - No Hye-Ryun of Pusan University

Pusan YWCA Student Council

The Pusan YWCA Student Council invited 40 children of former atomic bomb patients for Christmas worship service and party. Following the worship service, the children were entertained with carol singing, games and Christmas gifts.

Experienced Staff Training

Under the auspices of the National YWCA, a three-day training program was held for experienced staff who have been with the YWCA for more than five years. The discussion centered on the YWCA as a membership organization and the group tried to seek new direction for membership development and education.

Mokpo YWCA New Building

Mokpo YWCA new building was completed in January and plans are being made for a Dedication Service on April 25, 1978. The construction work was started on June 1977 on a 407 square meter plot of land. The building is three-storey high with a building space of 825 square meters. In this new building with better facilities, the YWCA will be better able to serve the community. We send our congratulations to Mokpo YWCA!

Mobile Consumer Complaint Center

The Seoul YWCA opened a Mobile Complaint Center with the slogan "Consumer Protection in Action". This Center is held in different parts of the city each month. The Complaint Center for March was set up at Hangang Mansion Apartment Complex.

Ahra Cho Honored

Mrs. Ahra Cho, a member of the National Board, received from the Ministry of Education a citation for her outstanding work in Social Welfare and education work in Kwangju. First as a staff and later as a board member of the Kwangju YWCA, Mrs. Cho started and directed both Sungbin Girl's Home, an orphanage, and Keimyoung Girl's Home, a vocational training center for the underprivileged girls. At the present time, this center offers courses in dress-making, knitting, beauty culture and machine embroidery work. These classes run for six months and are offered twice a year. This is a well deserved recognition and we congratulate Mrs. Ahra Cho!

Miss Esther Park Returns to Korea

Esther Park went to Hawaii for her winter vacation on December 29th and returned to Seoul on March 12th. After two years in Korea, Miss Park enjoyed reunion with her family members and her old YWCA friends. The Korea YWCA is glad to welcome her back to Korea where she will continue to help the Korea YWCA in its development program.

* * * * *

Why not the best?

- Jimmie Carter -

Full Board Meeting

The first Full Board Meeting of the year was held early in February at Yusong. 63 members and staff were present. Following the worship service, Mrs. Inshil Moon, the National President gave an opening address. The agenda included discussion and approval of the 1978 budget and program emphases for the year. Another matter on the agenda was the expansion of the regional offices - from two to three: Central, Eastern and Western Regions. The Associations under the three regions are:

Central Region: Seoul, Suwon, Chochiwon, Wonju, Inchon, and Choonchon

Eastern Region: Kyongju, Taegu, Masan, Pusan, Taejon, and Choongju

Western Region: Mokpo, Soonchon, Kwangju, Chunju, Kunsan and Cheju

At this meeting, Wonju YWCA was accepted as an accredited YWCA.

Also approved was to recommend Dr. Yung Chung Kim as a candidate for the World YWCA Executive Committee.

New Officers for Seoul YWCA

At its February meeting, the Seoul YWCA Board elected the following new officers for the coming period:

President: Mrs. Soon-Ok Song
1st Vice-President: Mrs. Chare Hahm
2nd Vice-President: Mrs. Yang Soon Han
Secretary : Mrs. Hye-Sik Oh
Assistant Secretary: Mrs. Chung-Hee Park
Treasurer : Mrs. Myoung-Ok Lee
Assistant Treasurer: Mrs. Jai Woo Lee

Pusan YWCA

Pusan YWCA held a two-day meeting of the Board and Committee members with Miss Sook Hee Kim, Chairman of the Central Region speaking and leading the discussion on "The Role of the YWCA Volunteer Workers and their Social Responsibility". The participants were again reminded of their role and responsibilities.

Esther Park and the YWCA

The National Board of the YWCA of Korea has asked Mrs. Hyun Ja Kim Oh, a Board member, to write a brief story of Esther Park in commemoration of Esther's 30 years of devoted service to the YWCA of Korea. 1978 will mark for Esther Park 50 years of continuous service in the YWCA - both in the United States and in Korea. Members who will work with Mrs. Oh are Mrs. Kapsoon Kim Lee, Miss Young Hee Kim, Mrs. Chungok Kim Cho, Mrs. Inshil Moon, Mrs. Esoon Choi Yim and Mrs. Soon Yang Park Ahn. The story will be told as a biography with photographs.

Whatever you can do, or dream you can do,
Begin it.
Boldness has genius, power and magic in it.
Begin it, now!

- Goethe -

Calendar of Events

April 15 - 16	Y-Teen Advisors' Training
April 20	National YWCA Day
May 22	"Paldogangsan" Bazaar Participated by all the local Associations
June 3 - 4	Young Adult Officers' Training
10 -11	
17 -18	

Suppose you go to war. You cannot fight
always; and when, after much loss on
both sides, and no gain on either, you
cease fighting. The identical old ques-
tions as to terms of intercourse are
again upon us.

- Abraham Lincoln -

* * * * *

PRAYER FOR SPRINGTIME

Almighty God,
Our Creator and Preserver,
We thank thee for this springtime,
In which thou art renewing the face of the earth
And quickening all things,
When earth, and air, and sky are full of beauty.
Proclaiming blessings and praise
Our hearts would not be thankless
Nor our mouth dumb.
We bless thee, the all-good,
Whose mercy is boundless, whose grace is infinite.
Thou who carest for the trees and the flowers,
Ever-living and never failing Spirit,
Revive and renew our life,
That we may bring forth the fruit of good works,
As disciples of him who came to quicken in human hearts
The seed of eternal life. Amen.

- From Student Prayer Book

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF KOREA

October 1, 1978

A SUMMARY OF STATISTICS REPORTED TO THE 63rd GENERAL ASSEMBLY: (Based on information gathered through December 31, 1977)

Total Constituency	808,684	
Growth during 1977	50,839	(6.3% increase)
Baptized members	263,991	32.6% of total constituency)
New baptized members	20,414	(8% increase over previous year)
New infants baptized	1,427	
Children baptized as infants (total)	40,335	(kept on a separate roll until received as full members)
Baptized persons	304,326	(total of adult & children)
Evangelists	2,057	(men 1,568; women 489)
Ordained ministers	1,871	(including retired 34, and those without regular work approved by the presbytery)
Church workers (total)	3,928	(5.5% increase over previous year)
New churches started during the year	159	
Churches being organized (total) 'kae-chuk'	475	(some started in previous years not yet with 30 baptized members)
Churches regularly organized	2,961	(1,290 with ordained ministers)
Total number of churches	3,436	(organized & being organized)

NOTE: During the past 4 years (1974-77) a total of 751 new churches have been started; these are totals reported by the Department of Evangelism. Over the same period many of these churches have achieved a baptized membership of 30 or more and have been recognized by the presbyteries as regularly organized churches. The total number of churches in previous years have included the number of new churches started in that year, but have not shown the remaining total of new churches still in the process of being developed and organized. Therefore the total number of churches reported is larger than it otherwise would be (by 283 when only 159 churches were started during the year).

63rd GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Time: Tuesday, September 26, 1978, 11:00 a.m.

Friday, 5:00 p.m., September 29, 1978.

Place: Chodong Church (114-1 Tonui Dong, Chongno Ku, Seoul)

Theme: "Be of Good Courage, I Have Overcome the World."

Meeting Times: Morning Session: 9:00 - 12:30
Afternoon Session: 2:00 - 5:30
Evening Session: 7:00 - 10:00

Nomination Committee: Monday, 10:00 a.m. (Assembly site)
September 25, 1978.

CHORAL CONCERT IN CELEBRATION OF THE 25th ANNIVERSARY
of our "NEW HISTORY"

7:30 p.m. (in Ryu Kwan Soon Memorial Hall)
Monday, September 25, 1978

FIRST DAY - Tuesday, September 26

Opening Worship: 11:00 a.m. - 12:20 p.m.

Conducted by: Vice Moderator, Rev. YUN Chae Hyun
Sermon: Moderator, Rev. CHO Duk Hyun
Communion: Conducted by Moderator

Business Meeting: 12:30 - 1:00 p.m.
Roll Call
Official Opening of Assembly
Reading of Agenda

25th ANNIVERSARY GATHERING OF LAITY
3:00 - 5:00 p.m. in Chodong Church
Speaker: Rev. CHO Hyang Rock

25th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION SERVICE
7:00 p.m. (Ryu Kwan Soon Memorial Hall)
Speaker: Rev. Kim Chung Choon

SECOND DAY - Wednesday, September 27

Business Session: 9:00 - 10:30 a.m.
Roll Call
Reading of Minutes
Election of Officers
Service of Transfer to New Officers
Greetings from Guests
Directions by Steering Committee
Report of Memorials Committee
Report of Nominations Committee
General Secretary's Report

Business Session (cont'd.)

Report of decision on issues by Presbyteries
Report of Committee on East-West Division of Chun
Puk Presbytery

Coffee Time: 10:30 - 11:00

Business Session: 11:00 - 12:30

Report of Executive Committee
Report of Committee for Promotion of 25th Anniversary Celebrations
Report on the Situation of Presbyteries
Report on Statistics
Auditor's Report
Treasurer's Report
Report of Constitution Committee
Report of Dept. of Discipline

Assembly Photograph: 11:35 a.m.

WELCOME TO DELEGATES: 1:00 - 3:00 p.m. by Secul
Presbytery

Business Session: 3:00 - 5:30

First Report of Mission-Education Committee
Activities Dept., Education Institute
All-Korea Laymen's Association
All-Korea Church Women's Association
Bethany Lay Training Institute Board of Directors
All-Korea Youth Association
Iri Christian Centre Board of Directors

THEME ADDRESS I: 7:00 - 8:30 p.m.

Theme Speaker: Dr. William Thompson, Stated
Clerk of the United Presbyterian Church
in the USA
Past President of the World Alliance of
Reformed Churches
Past President of NCC-USA

PRAYER MEETING FOR THE COUNTRY AND THOSE IN PRISON

Business Session: 8:30 - 10:00 p.m. -
Meeting of Each Department

THIRD DAY - Thursday, September 28

Business Session: 9:00 - 10:30 a.m.

Roll Call
Reading of Minutes
Report of Committee on Church and Society
Report of the Board of Directors of Hankuk
Seminary
Report of Co-operative Institutions

Report of Examinations Committee
Report of Scholarships Committee
Report of Pensions Committee

10:30 - 12:30

Meeting of Departments

Business Session: 2:00 - 5:30 p.m.

Mission Department, Education Department, Social
Dept., Laity Dept.

Second Report of Mission-Education Committee

WELCOME TO DELEGATES: 6:00 p.m. by Chodong Church

THEME ADDRESS II: 7:00 - 8:30 p.m.

Theme Speaker: Dr. Walter Arnold, Vice
Chairman, The Association of Churches and
Missions of Southwestern Germany,
President of World Federation of YMCA

Business Session: 8:40 - 10:00 p.m.

Report of General Assembly Juridicial Body
Report of Mission Fund and Support Committee
Report of Committee on Relations with Overseas
Personnel

Report of Board of Directors of Korea Rural
Development Committee

FOURTH DAY - Friday, September 29

Business Session: 9:00 - 10:30 a.m.

Roll Call
Reading of Minutes
Report of Finance Department
Report of Committee to Examine Presbytery Minutes
Report of Polity Department

THEME ADDRESS III: 10:30 - 12:00

Theme Speaker: Dr. Douglass Jay, Chairman of
The Division of World Outreach, The
United Church of Canada,
Director of the Toronto School of Theology

Business Session: 12:00 - 4:00 p.m.

Remaining Agenda Items
New Business
Time and Place of Next General Assembly
Report of Investigating Committee
Roll Call
Acceptance of Minutes

Closing Worship: 4:00 - 5:00 p.m.

Organized Rings Blamed

Knee Times
Oct. 17, 1978

Violence Frequent at Entertainment Spots

Violence is frequent at night entertainment spots such as bars, cabarets and night clubs at hotels as if it was occurring with the connivance of the employees.

Those who know all the ins and outs of such "business spots" claim that organized rings are supplied money regularly by the business spots in return for their service of "protecting" the businesses.

When customers complain about over charges, they at times are harrassed by the organized rings.

A ring of six was arrested last week by the Mapo Police Station in Seoul for having wielded physical power at night clubs and bars in the Yongsan area.

Police said they had squeezed money from hostesses, waiters, and at times from the owners of the business spots on the pretext that they would protect the business by terrorizing a people habitually taking drinks without paying.

Last week they broke into a night club in Yongsan and ran wild, beating customers and waiters just to cause damage to the business because the owners had not been in cooperative with their demands.

In another incident, a certain Miss Chong who dropped in a night club at the Sanda Hotel in Ta-dong, Seoul, was taken forcibly to a hotel room by a group of three youngsters at the club.

She begged for help but the club waiters did not come to her aid, only saying that they were desperadoes and even policemen could not stop them.

In desperate flight from the gang, she leaped to the ground from the room on the third floor and was seriously injured.

A certain Kang, 39, president of a trading firm, said he recently dropped in the night club at the Hiyatt Hotel with an American buyer. But he was intimidated three hours just because he protested over exorbitantly high tips.

He said he and the Ameri-

can buyer had four bottles of beer and paid 46,000 won. As the American buyer paid 2,000 won in a tip, the waitress at the table ran wild, throwing away the money. Kang said he then paid 10,000 won, when other waiters nearby joined and asked, "Don't you know how much a tip is at this night club at a first rate hotel?" holding him by the collar and demanding 30,000 won.

No Drinking To Be Seen At Scenic Sites

The Ministry of Home Affairs plans to prevent people from taking hard drinks at sight-seeing places and scenic mountainous areas except for designated shops, it was learned yesterday.

Under the plan, which the ministry has worked out as part of the on-going nature protection campaign, the prohibition will be put into effect after a certain period of enlightenment.

The plan also makes it obligatory for people to get licenses when they build shops at tourist spots.

Shops above a certain level of height in scenic mountain areas will be demolished on a gradual basis.

All the officials who spot illegal structures in the mountains are required to report to the offices responsible for the areas, according to the plan.

Anti-Air-Raid Drill To Be Conducted Today

The monthly civil defense drill which was due yesterday will be held today, the ministry of Home Affairs announced.

During the exercise, an anti-air-raid blackout drill will also be conducted in 18 major cities and three industrial complexes at night for 25 minutes, officials added.

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KAJ Leaps to

Sam Moffatt - For your information - Homer R. 10/30/78
See page 4



대한예수교장로회총회선도부
EVANGELISM DEPARTMENT OF G.A.
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF KOREA.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1978
SEOUL, KOREA

269
XX
21 1049

SUBJECT: Plan for Funding New Church Development in Special Areas (Revised)

This plan was prepared by the Rev. Eui-Ho Lee, General Secretary of the Department of Evangelism. The plan was reviewed by a special committee of the World Mission Cooperative Committee and their report received by the WMCC (See Actions 78-1-19 and 78-5-18)

The 59th Meeting of the General Assembly, in September 1974, adopted a plan for the establishment of 300 new churches a year, toward a goal of 5,000 churches and 1,500,000 church members by the time of the Centennial of Protestant Mission in Korea in 1984-85. Therefore some ~~280~~ local churches with budgets in excess of \$20,000 a year are being challenged to participate in a special effort to develop new churches in special areas. In accordance with the policies of the Korean Government there are many new communities--industrial areas, apartment complexes, satellite cities, and a projected provisional capital--being developed all over the country. Every denomination is making a strong effort to start new churches in these communities now. By this plan the Department of Evangelism of the Presbyterian Church of Korea sets forth a fund raising project, a part of which is being requested of the overseas-sister churches.

A. The total amount required to start 27 new churches: \$2,144,400.00

1. The Hanguk Export Industrial Area (Youngdeungpo-Inchon)

a. The present conditions:

- (1) Location: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th industrial areas located from Youngdeungpo to Inchon.
- (2) Number of factories: 400 factories in areas 1 to 4; and 100 factories in the 5th and 6th areas; Total 500.
- (3) Number of workers: 80,000 in areas 1 to 4, and 20,000 in the 5th and 6th areas; Total 100,000.
- (4) Total population in these factory areas: approximately 500,000.
- (5) Extent of the area: approximately 32 kilometers from Kulo Dong in Youngdeungpo to Inchon.
- (6) Characteristic of the area: export industrial production.

b. Funds required for land and construction for 2 churches: \$174,400.00
(Actually 10 churches are needed in the area; 2 of these are now projected by the PCK)

- (1) Building sites: 300 pyung (1 pyung=36 sq.ft.) for each church at \$60 per pyung, or $300 \times 2 \times \$60 = \$36,000.00$
- (2) Church construction: 100 pyung for each church estimated at \$400 per pyung, or $100 \times 2 \times \$400 = \$80,000.00$
- (3) Attached house (for pastor or other church worker): 30 pyung for each church estimated at \$400 per pyung, or $30 \times 2 \times \$400$ which is \$24,000.

continued. . .



대한예수교장로회총회전도부
EVANGELISM DEPARTMENT OF G.A.
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF KOREA.

RECEIVED
135-41 YOUNGJONG CHONGJUNG
SEKULI ORCA

1980 APR 21 1043

Plan for Funding New Church Development in Special Areas - page 2

- (4) Furnishings: \$10,000 for each church, including chairs or pews, pulpit furnishings, piano or organ, and heating system. $\$10,000 \times 2 = \$20,000.00$.
- (5) Salary for church workers: Pastor - \$400 a month on 15 month basis including terminal pay; and an Evangelist - \$100 a month on a 12 month basis. For each of 2 churches as follows: $\$400 \times 15 \times 2$ plus $\$100 \times 12 \times 2 = \$14,400.00$

2. The Changwon Industrial Area (near Masan City)

a. The present conditions:

- (1) Location: 10 kilometers east of Masan City; an area of approximately 3 million pyung.
- (2) Number of factories: 200 large factories
- (3) Number of workers: 20,000 and increasing.
- (4) Total population in the area: 300,000 (15 communities with approximately 20,000 people in each are now being set up).
- (5) Extent of the area: 5 million pyung, with factories occupying approximately 300,000 pyung (10,800,000 sq.ft.)
- (6) Characteristic of the area: defense and electronics industrial production.

b. Funds required for land and construction of 10 churches: \$680,000.00
(Actually as many as 30 churches are needed in the area; 10 of these are now projected by the PCK)

- (1) Building sites: 300 pyung (1 pyung=36sq.ft.) for each church at \$20 per pyung, or $300 \times 10 \times 20 = \$60,000.00$
- (2) Church construction: 100 pyung for each church estimated at \$400 per pyung, or $100 \times 10 \times \$400 = \$400,000.00$
- (3) Attached house (for pastor or other church worker): 30 pyung for each church estimated at \$400 per pyung, or $30 \times 10 \times \$400$ which is \$120,000.00.
- (4) Furnishings: \$10,00 for each church, including chairs or pews, pulpit furnishings, piano or organ, and heating system. $\$10,000 \times 10 = \$100,000.00$

3. The Kumi Industrial Area (between Taegu and Kimcheon in Kyungbuk Province)

a. The present conditions:

- (1) Location: Kumi is in Sunsang County (Keun) in the North Kyung-sang Province.
- (2) Number of factories: 200 (expected to be 300 by 1980)
- (3) Number of workers: 35,000 (expected to be 100,000 by 1980)
- (4) Total population in the area: 300,000 (more than 1 million in 1980)
- (5) Extent of the area: 3,152,000 pyung, with factories occupying 621,000 pyung.
- (6) Characteristic of the area: electronics export industrial area.
continued. . .



대한예수교장로회 총회 전도부
EVANGELISM DEPARTMENT OF G.A.
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF KOREA.

RM # 301 CHRISTIAN BUILDING
136-46 YEN JI DONG, CHONGRONG
SEOUL, KOREA

Plan for Funding New Church Development in Special Areas - page 3

- b. Funds required for land and construction of 10 churches: \$920,000.00
(Actually as many as 30 churches are needed in the area; 10 of these are now projected by the PCK)
- (1) Building sites: 300 pyung (1 pyung=36 sq.ft.) for each church at \$100 per pyung, or $300 \times 10 \times \$100 = \$300,000.00$
 - (2) Church construction: 100 pyung for each church estimated at \$400 per pyung, or $100 \times 10 \times \$400 = \$400,000.00$
 - (3) Attached house (for pastor or other church worker): 30 pyung for each house estimated at \$400 per pyung, or $30 \times 10 \times \$400$ which is \$120,000.00.
 - (4) Furnishings: \$10,000 for each church, including chairs or pews, pulpit furnishings, piano or organ, and heating system.
 $\$10,000 \times 10 = \$100,000.00$

4. Yochun Industrial Area (near Yosu)

- a. The present conditions:
- (1) Location: at Samil in Yochun County (Keun) in the South Chulla Province.
 - (2) Number of factories: 20 (projection for 20 more in the future)
 - (3) Number of workers: approximately 3,000 (10,000 anticipated in the future)
 - (4) Total population in the area: approximately 100,000
 - (5) Extent of the area: 9,850,000 pyung; factories 3,560,000 pyung.
 - (6) Characteristic of the area: heavy chemical industries.
- b. Funds required for land and construction of 5 churches: \$370,000.00
(Actually as many as 10 churches are needed in the area; 5 of these are now projected by the PCK)
- (1) Building sites: 300 pyung (1 pyung=36 sq.ft.) for each church at \$40 per pyung, or $300 \times 5 \times \$40 = \$60,000.00$
 - (2) Church construction: 100 pyung for each church estimated at \$400 per pyung, or $100 \times 5 \times \$400 = \$200,000.00$
 - (3) Attached house (for pastor or other church worker): 30 pyung for each church estimated at \$400 per pyung, or $30 \times 5 \times \$400$ which is \$60,000.
 - (4) Furnishings: \$10,00 for each church, including chairs or pews, pulpit furnishings, piano or organ, and heating system.
 $\$10,000 \times 5 = \$50,000.00$

B. Implementation and fund raising plan: The new church development plans indicated above will be carried out over a period of 6 years (1979-1984).

1. The first two year period (1979-1980):

- a. Number of new churches to be started: 13 (urgently needed now)

continued. . .



대한예수교장로회총회선도부
EVANGELISM DEPARTMENT OF G.A.
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF KOREA.

RAIL # 877 CHRISTIAN BUILDING
135-45 YUJI DONG CHONGHAP
SEOUL, KOREA

Plan for Funding New Church Development in Special Areas - page 4

- (1) The Hanguk Export Industrial Area - 2 churches (One for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd areas and the other for the 5th and 6th area. One site has been promised by the Industrial Area authorities.)
- (2) The Changwon Industrial Area - 5 churches (The Industrial Area authorities have given priority for the land.)
- (3) The Kumi Industrial Area - 3 churches (There is a definite possibility for available land for 3 churches in the adjacent residential areas.)
- (4) The Yochun Industrial Area - 3 churches (The Industrial Area authorities have promised centrally located land.)

b. Funds required for these (13) new churches: \$1,012,400.00

- (1) The Hanguk Export Industrial Area: \$174,400.00 (2 churches)
- (2) The Changwon Industrial Area: \$340,000.00 (5 churches)
- (3) The Kumi Industrial Area: \$276,000.00 (3 churches)
- (4) Yochun Industrial Area: \$222,000 (3 churches)

c. Fund raising plan:

- (1) The Korean Church responsible for funds - \$695,840
 - (a) The local church members: \$202,480 (13 churches total)
 - (b) Supporting churches, organizations and individuals: \$404,960
 - (c) Related presbyteries: \$88,400
- (2) Requests to overseas-sister churches (through WMCC) - \$200,000 *
 - (a) United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.: \$80,000 (MMF)
 - (b) Presbyterian Church in the U.S. (S.P.): \$80,000
 - (c) Uniting Church in Australia: \$40,000
- (3) The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Korea: \$116,560.

(*Note: Funds received through the WMCC will be used on a loan basis; when repaid these funds will be used to help start other new churches.)

2. The second two year period (1981-1982)

a. Number of new churches to be started: 10

- (1) The Changwon Industrial Area - 5 churches
- (2) The Kumi Industrial Area - 3 churches
- (3) The Yochun Industrial Area - 2 churches

b. Funds required for these (10) new churches: \$764,000.00

- (1) The Changwon Industrial Area: \$340,000 (5 churches)
- (2) The Kumi Industrial Area: \$276,000 (3 churches)
- (3) The Yochun Industrial Area: \$148,000 (2 churches)

continued. . .



대한예수교장로회총회선도부
EVANGELISM DEPARTMENT OF G.A
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF KOREA.

RM. F. 807 CHRISTIAN BUILDING
136-46, YUN-JI-DONG, CHONGRO-KU
SEOUL, KOREA

1978. 3. 13 7540
1649

Plan for Funding New Church Development in Special Areas - page 5

c. Fund raising plan: (Total - \$764,000.00)

- (1) The Korean Church responsible for funds - \$526,400
 - (a) The local church members: \$152,800 (10 churches total 20%)
 - (b) Supporting churches, organizations & individuals \$305,600 (40%)
 - (c) Related presbyteries: \$68,000
- (2) The General Assembly of the PCK and Korean churches in foreign countries: \$237,600
 - (a) Korean churches in Japan: \$20,000
 - (b) Korean churches in the U. S. A.: \$60,000
 - (c) Korean churches in other countries: \$40,000
 - (d) General Assembly of the PCK: \$117,600

3. The third two year period (1983-1984)

a. Number of new churches to be started: 4

- (1) The Kumi Industrial Area - 4 churches

b. Funds required for these (4) new churches: \$368,000.00
(4 churches x \$92,000)

c. Fund raising plan: (Total - \$368,000.00)

- (1) The Korean Church responsible for funds - \$368,000
 - (a) The local church members \$73,600 (4 churches total 20%)
 - (b) Supporting churches, organizations & individuals \$147,200 (40%)
 - (c) Related presbyteries: \$27,200
 - (d) General Assembly of the PCK including some funds repaid on the revolving fund basis (from earlier overseas church contributions): \$120,000

C. The Management of the Funds

1. A management committee will be organized
2. Selection of the actual sites of the new churches will be done by the Executive Committee of the Dept. of Evangelism.
3. The amount of money borrowed, length of term of loan and the method of repayment will be determined by the Management Committee.
4. The loan of funds will be without interest.

April 1978

climbed more than one yen Tuesday from its postwar record low against the Japanese currency on Monday but dealers said they did not expect a strong, sustained recovery.

The dollar closed at 182.225 yen, up from Monday's record low of 181.05 yen but still below last Friday's 183.725 yen.

Lightning kills 4

DAVAO CITY, Philippines (AP) — A man, his wife, her sister and an unidentified child were killed when lightning struck their house in Butuan City near here.

tudes."

Earth population of 6.5B forecast by 2000

WASHINGTON (UPI) — There will be 6.5 billion people crowding Earth at the beginning of the 21st century and the population is growing three to four times faster in the Third World nations.

"Recently, much has been said about the decline in the world's population, but these figures do not show any such decline," noted the Environmental Fund, a Washington-based research group that regularly produces a global population chart.

teammates scored a 6-0 win over the sophomores.

Reilly and her (S&S, Baker and Gale)

It said that while population figures from U.S. Census may vary somewhat from those prepared by the United Nations, "neither show any significant decline in the world's population growth rate."

Already, three out of every four people in the world live in what the fund's chart calls "the less developed" countries.

By the year 2000, four out of every five will be living in those areas of the world,

mostly in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Already, one out of every four human beings is Chinese with China's population now more than 1 billion.

In cold figures, the mid-1978 world population pictures looks like this:

There are 3.2 billion people in the less developed world out of a total population of 4.4 billion. Growing at an annual rate of 2.4 percent, the population of the poorer

nations will reach 5.14 billion by the year 2000.

With only few exceptions, the average yearly population growth rate for the overwhelming majority of the poorer nations is above 2 percent and closer to 3 percent. In some countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, the growth rate ranges between 3.5 and 4 percent.

By contrast, in the developed world it is the United States which has the highest yearly population growth rate — around 1.7 percent — and that, the fund notes, because of the growing tide of illegal immigrants. Without them, the U.S. annual growth rate would be 0.9 percent — still above the average for the developed nations.

Taking into account some 6 million illegal aliens, the U.S. population estimate at mid-1978 stands at more than 230 million, the fund said. By the year 2000, according to the chart, the United States will have nearly 265 million inhabitants and as many as 306 million if illegal immigrants are included.

'Touch of Country' sets Korea schedule

TOKYO (S&S) — "Touch of Country," a musical variety group featuring pop, jazz, country and blues hits, started their tour of military sites in the Far East Monday.

The five-member group will be playing the following dates in Korea:

Thursday — at 7:30 p.m. in the Camp Essayons NCO Club.

Friday — at 1:30 p.m. in the Yongmunsan Recreation Room and at 6:30 p.m. in the Kooni-Range Recreation Room.

Saturday — at 7:30 p.m. in the Camp

Stanley Recreation Center.

Sunday — at 2 p.m. in the East Camp Casey Recreation Center and at 7:30 p.m. in the Camp Hovey Recreation Center.

Monday — at 2 p.m. in Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 44th Air Defense Artillery NCO Club, and at 7 p.m. in A Battery's NCO Club.

Nov. 1 — at 7 p.m. in Camp Long's NCO Club.

In case of bad weather, the group will play at 7:30 p.m. Friday in Osan AB's Recreation Center, and at 7 p.m.

Monday in the Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 2nd Air Defense Artillery NCO Club.

The group starts its tour of Japan Nov. 3 with a performance on the aircraft carrier Midway. It then moves to Iwakuni MCAS Nov. 4; to Sasebo NS Nov. 5; to Misawa AB Nov. 8 and 9; to Yokota AB Nov. 10; and to Camp Fuji Nov. 11.

From mid-November through early December, "Touch of Country" will be playing on Taiwan, in the Philippines, Jakarta, Indonesia, and in Australia.

In South Korea, a New Group Is Emerging: A Middle Class

By ANDREW H. MALCOLM

Special to The New York Times

SEOUL, South Korea—Kang Dal Ohn is a teacher, a husband and a father. He is also a symbol of major change here.

For Mr. Kang is a member of a brand-new, almost revolutionary, social stratum in Korea—the middle class.

For centuries this stark, rocky peninsula has been divided into two stark social classes—the haves, who had a lot, and the have-nots, who didn't. To a large extent, it still is.

But now, as a result of a combination of external and internal economic and political factors, a new grouping is rapidly developing in South Korea—the "have-somes"—with many of the social advantages and some of the problems that have accompanied middle-class development in other countries.

In some respects the development is still tentative. Another invasion by North Korean Communists just 25 miles away from Seoul could easily erase the economic gains made since the armistice that ended the Korean War in 1953. Political issues, being as sensitive as they are under the rigid regime of President Park Chung Hee, are still not openly discussed among strangers. And no one suggests that a band of middle-class homeowners could have any deterrent effect on a squad of army generals who might decide to lead a coup, as Mr. Park did in 1961.

Modest Affluence Is Spreading

But social workers, educators, officials, diplomats and other foreign observers have noted an increasingly broader spread of modest affluence among South Korea's 37 million people, mainly in the cities and especially in the last two years. Department stores bustle daily with buyers picking over an increasing variety of goods, from hiking supplies and electric haircurlers to exercise cycles and television sets—though there still is television programming only a few hours each day.

Though no precise standard can be set, some officials estimate that about 40 percent of the nation's households fall into the middle-class category.

"When I began teaching almost three decades ago," said the 49-year-old Mr. Kang, "the so-called middle class consisted of civil servants and bank clerks. They had a good, fairly secure life financially. But now you have to include more teachers, doctors and businessmen with our increasingly vigorous free enterprise system. We are taking a totally new place in society."

If these changes have brought hope for a kind of affluent stability in postwar South Korea, which has yet to experience a peaceful change of governmental administration, they have also ignited fears over a loss of tradition and Asian values in a hectic scramble for rapid Western-style economic growth.

This growth is the result of a variety of factors, including a political stability im-

posed, often harshly, by President Park, the United States' defense umbrella and substantial economic development elsewhere in the world that made possible increasing purchases of South Korea's exports.

Such growth, especially in the business world, has provided a welcome economic ladder for rapid advancement for thousands of young men. But it can also be puzzling and disconcerting to many elders concerned over keeping their assured traditional roles in an older, slower-moving society.

"In my age," says Mr. Kang, "we were more idealistic, not so pragmatic. I felt being a teacher was the greatest thing in the world, and some money came with it. But my oldest son, he's 21, he believes the best job is the highest paying."

Mr. Kang was the first of his father's six children to leave the family farm, 125 miles south of here. As usual, the oldest son inherited the land, and the sisters married other farmers. But their children are finding business and government jobs in the cities, which now hold a majority of the population.

For 28 years Mr. Kang has been working his way up through the teaching ranks, watching the pupils and subjects change as the country recovered from its destructive war. He is presently an assistant principal at Seoul National University's Elementary School, where 21 teachers each have 60 pupils.

At first he could only afford to rent two rooms for his wife and his growing family—which now includes four children aged 13 to 21. Through diligent saving, however, Mr. Kang was soon able to rent three rooms and then to buy a small house. Ten years ago he moved into his present larger home, a modest five-room Korean-style house that cost him 7.5 million won, or about \$18,000 at today's exchange rate. The property, about 890 square feet, has since doubled in value.

Final Payment Is Near

Mr. Kang borrowed less than 20 percent of the home's cost, and will make the final \$63 monthly payment this fall. "Then it will be all mine," he says proudly.

On weekdays he rises at 5 o'clock and eats breakfast with a shifting collection of family members, each on a different school schedule. "Some friends now eat bread, butter and eggs for breakfast," he says, "but I can't stand them so early in the morning." So he eats soup, rice and the traditional fermented cabbage.

At 8 A.M. sharp, after a 10-cent, 40-minute bus ride, Mr. Kang is at work, making rounds of the buildings and helping administer school affairs. He leaves around 6 P.M. This makes for a 50-hour work week for which he receives \$140.

At home after dinner he reads professional journals, watches television and retires by 11. "It's a very consistent life pattern," he says. "I don't smoke or drink

because I think teachers should be examples. But it is comfortable. We are more or less satisfied."

Mr. Kang owns a refrigerator and a television set and may have a car in a few years. He also has a telephone. Weekends may be spent hiking in the hills and vacation is three July days at a beach on the Yellow Sea.

Children Bigger and Better Clothed

But increased affluence is not the only change Mr. Kang has noted. "The children are taller and stronger and better clothed," he says, "and they start school knowing things I never learned until adulthood."

This has required adjustments by teachers. "When I was in school," the teacher recalled, "you were never to ask questions. The teacher had a set program to complete and you never interrupted. Since the teacher said that at the table the rice went on the left and the soup on the right, I thought it was law. But now you never tell the student what is; you teach him methods to find out himself. You don't force-feed. You motivate. And this is so much more challenging to do."

The challenge, however, can be disturbing within one's own family. Mr. Kang obeyed his father, who even chose his son's bride. But Mr. Kang's son has announced that he will pick his own wife,

and the father has agreed—provided he can still offer advice.

To assure some continuity with tradition and the past, Mr. Kang insists on weekend family dinners together and occasional trips to ancestral graves. And while Mr. Kang generally accepts the social changes washing over his country, he sometimes has glimmers of doubt.

"My roots were in the land," he says. "I can fall back on the farm, the large family we had, my father's memories. But my children's roots seem much weaker. These young people are better off. They are more assertive. And they have the right now to complain. But I don't know if that's enough."

IN JAPANESE EYES

A Tokyo view of South Korea's "other side"

By Susumu Awanohara

IN terms of events, the past year has been a quiet one in Japan-South Korea relations. There was a revolutionary change of perception, however, on this side of the uneasy alliance. As one journalist kept repeating in his landmark article, it was a year in which the Japanese realised that "something is happening in South Korea." And that something is decidedly not the same something that Japanese of just about all walks of life and all political persuasions seemed to look for in Korea ever since the dawn of their modernisation over a century ago: that is, proof that if Japan is behind the West, Korea is behind Japan.

In recent years, the influential press here, like its American counterpart, managed to create an extremely dark image of South Korea, giving many Japanese a chance to criticise and pontificate. Some, notably the pro-Seoul politicians and their entourage, have for their part defended the current regime in South Korea but all the same tended to see Japan as its benefactor, without whose guidance the smaller neighbour would lose steam and sink.

All this is changing rapidly. In the past year, the average Japanese has heard much about South Korea's economic miracle: how the people there are working hard like the Japanese used to do a while ago, how the country is quickly catching up with and even overtaking Japan in various lines of production, and how the Japanese must brace for an increasing economic challenge from across the Japan Sea. The articulated response has so far been confined to economic arguments: experts have felt for some time that some horizontal division of labour between the two countries' economies would be beneficial to both and serious empirical studies are beginning to appear. (A vertical integration is one in which the Japanese would engage in upper stream production and the South Koreans in normally labour-intensive and less-profitable down-stream activities.) But the Japanese "awakening" — as it works itself out gradually — will inevitably have broader and deeper implications on the bilateral relationship.

It is not as if negative information about South Korea has suddenly disappeared. In fact, helped by investigations in the US into the Koreagate scan-

dals, the Japanese public has come closest to understanding how the fabled Japan-South Korea conspiracy of economic dealings actually worked. It was revealed in the Diet that Japanese businessmen had indeed paid rebates to South Korean decision-makers in connection with the construction of Seoul's first underground railway. That rebates were required for much of the business with South Korea was well known and taken for granted, both by those who defended them and those who criticised them. But the recent revelations, forced out of those who had been directly involved, surpassed other information in concreteness and reliability, and the major newspapers and local Seoul critics are digging for more.

Prophecies of doom continued to come from intellectuals, left-leaning and otherwise. The monthly magazine *Sekai* is still running the regular, anonymous letter from South Korea, fiercely anti-Seoul but with enormous insight into latest developments in the regime as well as in the opposition (which leads more Korea-watchers to believe that the series is sanctioned by the American-CIA, despite the KCIA). And some academic economists persist in claiming that the more South Korea's exports expand and its economy grows, the deeper will be the country's crisis.

The argument is that accelerated growth will aggravate the division between modern and traditional sectors of the economy and between rich and poor, increase the country's dependence on foreign markets and money, and make the inevitable collapse all the more final. Typically, some of these theories were developed to explain the Japanese economy of the past and are being applied — rather uncritically — to the South Korean situation. The theories were not much good for Japan.

Nevertheless, the new trend is evident. Although obviously it is impossible to identify any one event which was crucial in tipping the balance, the Japanese loss of a major ship order in mid-1977 certainly added credence to the new image of South Korea here and helped it snowball. After an intense sales competition with Mitsubishi, Ishikawajima-Harima and Hitachi — Japan's (and the world's) biggest shipbuilders — South Korea's Hyundai swept up orders from Nigeria for 11 ships totalling 140,000 tons.

Other orders had been lost to the

South Koreans previously. But the incident came when bankruptcies in the Japanese shipbuilding industry were gaining speed and spreading from smaller shipyards to the medium-sized ones. The giants, having non-ship heavy machinery departments, were not worried about bankruptcies but heré pride was involved. After all, shipbuilding is one of the areas in which the Japanese considered themselves by far the most competitive in the world.

Suddenly the Japanese realised that South Korea's shipbuilding capacity had grown from about 100,000 tons at the beginning of the 1970s to over 2.5 million tons by 1977 and that the biggest among the builders, Hyundai, alone was equipped with a 1-million-ton dock and two 700,000-ton docks — which is more than some Japanese giants have. Not only that, South Korean facilities are modern and labour costs considerably less than in Japan.

To grab the Nigerian orders, the Japanese naturally went as low as they could but Hyundai apparently outbid them by 20%. According to one Japanese estimate, Hyundai had orders for 110 ships, totalling 5.5 million tons — which is worth two years of full-capacity work — when it prevailed over the Japanese last year. The Japanese yards were spreading their construction schedule thin and even so did not have such a substantial backlog.

If Japanese shipbuilding was beginning to feel the South Korean challenge, that was a good sign that the challenge was pervasive. Only a few industries (including computers and to a lesser extent, cars) can afford to feel relatively free from the challenge, for a limited period, but Japanese complacency is gone — for good.

About the same time as Hyundai took the Nigerian orders, a small team of Japanese freelance journalists visited South Korea and wrote a long article in the August edition of the respected (and right-leaning, say critics) *Bungei Shunju*. The article contained little new information yet it was unique in that it tried to reconcile the paradox between the black image of South Korea which had taken root in Japan and the fact that the South Koreans were beating the Japanese in many areas (and that, by implication, they must be doing some things

right). Critics of South Korea may disagree — and indeed they have carped at the article — but many readers were struck by the seemingly open mind with which the writers approached the subject.

Essentially, the article maintains that dubious dealings between Japan and South Korea did exist but that they are being made obsolete by more recent developments: South Korea's successful economic growth, the greater role played by the technocrats there in that process and hence the narrowing margin between which wheeler-dealers can operate.

The article quotes many South Koreans who blame the Japanese for having created a wrong image through cultural arrogance. The writers are convincing, perhaps because they are blunt and specific in describing the darker side of South Korea and its relations with



Seoul citizens welcoming Korean residents in Japan.

Japan, and because they are not totally optimistic about the future of the emerging South Korean economy.

"My first impression of South Korea, at Kimpo Airport, was that the sky was grey, and buildings and the ground looked pale and dim," wrote the lead writer of the *Bungei Shunju* story. "But this impression gradually changed as I watched the people who filled the streets of Seoul from a hotel coffee shop. (There were) young couples in blue jeans walking happily, arm in arm, women walking briskly in mini-skirts and boldly fancy blouses. The men too, were dressed much like the Japanese in Ginza or Shibuya..."

"Let's be honest," the writer concluded. "My impression of the country on the first day was that South Korea looks unexpectedly happy, surprisingly prosperous."

These comments seem to summarise the great transformation of Japanese consciousness expressed in a series of new books coming out here, presenting

"the other side of South Korea" to the Japanese public. That there is normal life in South Korea is being understood here, belatedly but rapidly. This, coupled with concern about the economic challenge, has prompted Japanese economists to seek ways in which the two economies can thrive together, rather than engage in wasteful competition. And whereas past formulations of Japan-South Korea economic cooperation by Japanese economists tended to envisage the vertical integration, now lip service is being paid to the more horizontal relationship. A recent study by the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan proposes a Japan-South Korea economic relationship along lines of that which exists among the European Economic Community.

There is legitimate fear that the new Japanese perception of South Korea may become as misleading as the old one as a result of the pendulum swinging in the opposite direction and overshooting beyond a reasonable norm. For good reasons, South Koreans seem to be more aware of this danger than the Japanese. While welcoming the Japanese "looking at South Korea with both eyes rather than just one eye," a South Korean commentator warned in a recent *Dong-A Ilbo* essay that "it is premature to think that opposition political parties and the press in Japan are becoming pro-South Korea." The Japanese will continue to evaluate South Korea on their own terms and for that to change it would take much more time, the essay concluded. South Koreans even suspect that the new Japanese perception is based on ulterior motives: either to whitewash the dirty dealings which continue, or to generate unjustified fear of the economic challenge in order to keep South Koreans down.

There is little doubt that Japanese are gaining a new respect for South Koreans, although opinion is sharply divided (as it usually is when things Korean are involved) as to whether it is a good thing. One group here is definitely happy about the new development however, and they are the Koreans living in Japan including, apparently, even some who are loyal to Pyongyang. Many of these people were forcibly brought to Japan before and during the last war and to this day suffer discrimination. In one instance some 50 years ago, in a mass hysteria which followed a major earthquake, thousands of Koreans were killed by the Japanese who believed rumours of an uprising by the immigrants. Citing this example, one Korean resident in Japan says: "At the very least that sort of thing would be impossible with a strong Korean government in Seoul. More generally, it can't but be good to have the Japanese consider us as equals." □

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Income:

According to Bank of Korea Reports, the average urban household monthly income in March of this year was 134,630W. In 1976, it was 95,980W; in 1977, the average was 117,090W. This shows a rise of 22% and 15% for 1977 and 1978 respectively. The average rural family's monthly income in March was 141,360W, an increase of 21% over last year's average of 116,670W. This was the same percentage increase over 1976's average of 96,360W. These reports also show that the average urban family has 1.35 persons normally employed while all the members of a farming family, except for the very young children, contribute to the family's livelihood.

The latest reports from the Office of Labor Affairs and Labor Union Federations show that 83% of all workers nationwide are paid below the average urban household monthly income of 134,630W. These work mostly in manufacturing, transportation, warehouse, restaurants, hotels, and small industries. Also 80% of these workers are women. Also 12.1% (males: 16.2%, females: 83.8%) of all union members receive 30,000W or less per month. Pusan has an average of 22%.

Salaries at the end of March averaged 77,375W for all workers nationwide. White-collar workers: 119,312W, blue-collar workers: 58,021W a month. Male employees average 127,795W per month while female employees receive an average of 55,670W per month.

The minimum wage for all workers according to the Government should be 30,000W for general workers and 52,000W for miners. A recent seminar of representatives from management and labor concluded that the minimum wage for any worker under 27 years of age should be 48,500W while that of one 27 years old or over who is the family's breadwinner should be 105,000W a month.

A survey of present wages according to occupation shows that the average miner in the nation presently receives 97,737W a month, including overtime pay; white-collar workers in mining enterprises receive an average of 129,825W a month. City bus drivers average 117,000W a month (highest: 290,000W) and bus girls average 105,000W a month (highest: 140,000W) for 15 days of work. Private car drivers and tourist bus drivers start at 200,000W

a month. Construction workers average 200,855W a month (includes overtime pay); skilled workers in this field average 5,130W per day for an 8 hour day while unskilled construction workers receive 3,500W a day. Workers in the textile industry average 35,790W a male main workshop workhand receiving 2,200W a day while the ordinary worker averages 1,060W a day. Industrial laborers in the public utility field (electricity, gas, piped water) average 190,330W a month. Workers in the investment field (bank, insurance, real estate) average 182,846W, most bank governors receiving around 565,000W as basic salary. Workers in the service industries (restaurant and lodging) receive an average of 109,850W which includes overtime pay and gratuities; managers, desk clerks, and cashiers average 162,950W a month. Sailors start at 65,500W for a small ship's 5th grade deck hand and receive up to 300,350W on a large ship; skilled marine officers range from 300,350W to 900,000W. The average civil servant receives 139,575W a month. A starting school teacher receives 101,000W; an official with 10 years of experience receives 190,000W; with 15 years of experience, 261,600W a month.

Most business enterprises give a 400% bonus per year to all their employees. This is usually given quarterly, i.e. 100% of the monthly salary four times a year. Since many textile workers receive only a token bonus, the Textile Workers' Union requested at least 118% bonus at the end of last year. Most major business enterprises give an extra Chusok Bonus of 100%. Several leading export firms give an extra year end bonus of up to 400%.

Only 4.1% of all industrial enterprises gave scholarships for their employees' children. The average scholarship was 24,000W per employee, granting 2,400W for each student.

Starting salaries for college graduates average 150,000W. A high school graduate averages 70,000W while a middle school graduate gets an average salary of 56,000W. Large firms pay their starting employees who are college graduates around 190,000W.

During 1977, the average wage increase was 26%. According to the Korea Employers' Association, wage increases for 1978 averaged 19%. Chemical industries, 15%; metal industries, 25%; government employees (including teachers) averaged a 20% increase, lower officials 25%, higher officials 15%. Local General Trading Firms gave 16% for the ordinary worker while more experienced employees received up to 30% increase. Miners ranged from 30% for those outside the pits to 40% for those who work inside the pits. Bus drivers ranged from 29 to 70%, bus girls from 6 to 43%. Construction workers' wages were raised between 50 and 80%. Textile workers averaged 42%, while the average manufacturing industrial worker's wage was increased 20.1%. Workers in the service industries received a 20% increase. Sailors ranged from 21.3% for ordinary crewmen to 42.3% for skilled marine officers. Workhands on the farm received more than a 56% increase.

Cost of Living:

At the end of May 1978, the average urban household with 5 family members spent an average of 113,990W per month for ordinary living expenses. For food and beverages, they spent 41,460W; for rent and home improvement, 23,150W; clothing, 11,050W; fuel and electricity, 5,630W; for education and other expenses, 32,700W. In 1977, a sample of 4,000 households selected at random from 35 cities showed that the average urban household expenses broke down as follows:

foodstuffs:	42.2%	transportation/communications:	6.5%
clothes:	13.3%	lighting/heating:	4.7%
beverages:	6.5%	entertainment:	4.5%
education/other:	22.3%		

The average middle class white-collar worker, according to the Ministry of Government Administration, has a standard monthly living cost of 161,360W. The average worker, on the other hand, according to the Office of Labor Affairs, has a standard monthly living cost of 137,575W.

Since January 1977, the cost of major items on every family's budget has increased as follows: Food prices rose by 55.8% at the market. Basic foods rose as follows: rice, 28.2%; meat, 58.7%; fish, 46.1%; eggs, 50%; vegetables, 92.8%; milk products, 12%; alcoholic beverages, 34.2%; basic seasonings, 44.1%.

Utilities rose an average of 14.7% during the same period. Electricity rose by 15.1%; regular coal by 45%; yontan by 69.3%; piped water by 27%; oil by about 6%. The Economic Planning Board has announced that another increase in utility rates of about 15% will take effect around the end of this month.

Transportation charges since January 1977 rose by an average of 22.7%. City bus fares rose by 42.9% for adults and 60% for students, soldiers, and policemen; express bus rates went up 19.8%; chartered buses cost 30% more (the YongDong Highway bus costs an additional 20%); taxi fares rose by 50% for the basic fare and 12.5% for additional travel (from 60W to 67.5W per kilometer); railroad passenger fares on higher class trains went up by 20%, lower class trains by 17%; subway fares went up 25%; and coastal ferries 31.7%. Shipping freight by truck costs 22.7% more while by ship between 20 and 28% more; by railroad, + 30% for small packages and + 10% for regular freight. The Ministry of Transportation has given notice that railroad charges will rise an additional 20% yearly for the next few years.

Education costs at present: (The figures in parentheses are projected by the Ministry of Education for the 1978 - 1979 school year.) Grammar School yearly fees are 2,176W; hakwon or tutor fees cost between 15,000W and 20,000W per month. Middle School fees total 110,216W (126,750W); the average hakwon costs 133,846W per year while a "group class" costs 10,000W a month per student. High School fees total 125,960W (142,965W); private tutors average 150,000W a year, "group classes" about 20,000W a month. A student who is studying at a hakwon preparing to enter college pays an average of 133,846W a year. In a private college or university, the registration fees range from 234,400W to 255,700W (269,560W to 294,100W); tuition for liberal arts 428,200W (492,430W) and for technical or vocational departments 374,400W (430,560W). At public/national colleges and universities, registration fees are 97,200W while the tuition is 184,200W (197,700W). One who attends a technical institute, e.g. a computer hakwon, pays an average of 18,100W per month. The above costs of education do not include the student's transportation, lodging, food, uniforms, equipment, textbooks, reference books, and other miscellaneous fees which are paid frequently during the year.

Medical costs: During the last eight months, the price of medicines has risen by an average of 22%, while hospitalization costs have gone up by an average of 29.3%. For a special room, a patient pays between 18,000₩ and 25,000₩ per day; 34,500₩ per day if he has three western meals daily. In a two-patient room, he pays from 5,000₩ to 18,500₩ a day. In a three-patient room or "ward" he pays from 3,500₩ to 4,500₩ a day. Many newspaper reports have pointed out that the "bed charge" is often 40 to 50% of the total hospital bill. Fees for a second visit or "re-consultation" cost from 500₩ to 800₩; fees for blood, urine, and virus tests range from 710₩ to 2,620₩ per test.

Housing costs, i.e. rent and small home improvements, cost the average urban household 23,150₩ per month, a rise of 17.6% in one year. If one is building a house at this time, he can expect to pay an average of 73.4% more for a house today than in the middle of last year. This is due to land prices which have risen by about 80% in the cities, wages between 50 and 80% for construction workers, and general construction material costs which went up about 83.7% since January 1977. Per pyeong, the average house costs between 300,000₩ and 400,000₩. An apartment these days costs between 324,000₩ and 664,000₩ per pyeong in Seoul. Apartment prices since last year have risen about 34% on an average. If one rents an apartment in Seoul, for a 10 pyeong apartment, he pays around 200,000₩ key money and 10,000₩ monthly rent; for a 13 pyeong apartment, 350,000₩ key money and 15,000₩ monthly rent. An apartment dweller also pays an "apartment management charge" which was raised 20% in January.

If one is building a house in a rural area, rice paddy land costs between 20 and 30% less than last year, but construction material costs have risen by about 85%. The average cost per pyeong is between 130,000₩ and 140,000₩; most farmers want a house of about 20 pyeong. If he borrows from the government according to the "rural housing development plan", the farmer pays 20% of the total cost when he receives his building permit and the government loans him the rest. He repays the loan in 20 years at 11% interest per year. But if he borrows a small amount (300,000₩ - 500,000₩ from the NACF (Farmers' Cooperative Bank) for a period of two years, he pays an interest rate of 16% per year.

If one is buying a house in Seoul, an old house costs about 250,000₩ per pyeong, a new house about 300,000₩ per pyeong, and a more luxurious house about 400,000₩ per pyeong.

Clothing and footwear prices have risen between 15 and 30% since last summer. A man's ready-made suit costs 26,000₩ and above. A one-piece woman's dress of ordinary quality for summer wear costs around 30,000₩.

Basic home furnishings, such as briquet and oil stoves, have gone up an average of 28.4%. Other industrial products for home use such as pots, pans, utensils are scheduled to go up between 5 and 10% next month.

Medical Insurance for civil servants, effective at the beginning of next January, will cost 3.8% of the employee's monthly salary.

Note should be taken that the cost of kimjang ingredients rose 92.2% last year. Kimjang season is usually around the beginning of November.

Sources: Statistics and Reports from the Economic Planning Board (EPB), Bank of Korea (BOK), Various Government Ministries, Korean Labor Unions and Office of Labor Affairs (OLA); Surveys of Various Business and Economic Groups as reported in the Korea Herald and Korea Times.

Further Information: If you wish more details, feel free to write and ask me. I will do my best to supply the details you wish.

—Credit Ceiling W2 Tril.—

Tight Money Policy to Continue in 1979

government will continue to pursue a tight money policy next year to arrest the money supply expansion during the year, Ministry of Finance officials said yesterday.

To this end, the increase in the release of domestic credit will be limited to 2,200,000 million won next year, they said.

For the fiscal 1978, the government had originally set expansion of domestic credit at 1,999,000 million won, but it has later readjusted the figure upward by 528,700 million won to 2,528,600 million won, they said.

Despite the sharp rise in the release of domestic credit, enterprises are reportedly suffering from working flows of capital largely caused by a higher economic growth of 13 to 14 per cent compared with the 10.5 per cent originally planned for the year, the sources explained.

In order to lay a sound financial foundation, the government has lowered the

planned economic growth rate for next year to around nine per cent, they said.

At the same time, the government will continue to implement a tight money policy next year with an aim of limiting the increase of domestic credit to 26.3 per cent next year over the figure registered as of the end of this year, they explained.

However, the government's tight money policy next year will not hamper the capital movement for local enterprises, they added.

Urban Income Up 40.3% in 3rd Quarter

The average monthly income of one urban household reached 169,310 won during the third quarter of this year, up 40.3 per cent over 120,650 won during the like period of last year, according to the Economic Planning Board (EPB) yesterday.

The average monthly expenditure marked 134,250 won, an increase of 37.2 per cent over 97,850 won during the corresponding period of last year.

The EPB said that the third quarter of this year, like that of last year, recorded the increase rate of monthly income exceeded that of monthly expenditure.

Out of the total expenditure, expenses for food and electricity increased by 29.7 per cent and 29.4 per cent respectively over the third quarter of last year.

Their expenditure for clothes and cultural purposes increased by 41.6 per cent and 47.2 per cent over the third quarter of last year.

Officials of the EPB said that the living pattern of urban workers are rapidly changing considering the ever-increasing expenditure for clothes and cultural purposes.

Japan Exports Dip in Auto, TV Sectors

TOKYO (Reuter) — Japanese exports of vehicles and color televisions, two cornerstones of the country's



MCUI Photo

Prime Minister Choi Kyu-hah (right) gives a flag to one of three winners who were named the most outstanding contributors to rice-production increase this year at a ceremony held at the Capital yesterday. Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Lee Hee-il and other cabinet members also participated in the ceremony.

More Home Appliances, Autos

Material Goods Reflect Living Standard Rise

Reflecting the improved living standards, a sharp rise was noted in the production of home-use electrical appliances and passenger cars this year.

According to government offices concerned, the output of refrigerators in the first nine months of this year reached 784,975 units, nearly three times the 264,959 units reported during the like period a year earlier.

The production of passenger cars during the cited period came to 64,660 units, up 116 per cent from the 29,865 units registered during the comparable period a year ago, and that of television sets totaled 3,257,800 units, up 59.4 per cent from the 2,044,000 units recorded for the corresponding period of 1977.

During the period, the output of refined sugar reached 359,886 tons, up 24.2 per cent from the like period a year before, that of plywood 2,026,350 square meters, up 8.4

per cent, that of newsprint 171,516 tons, up 16.4 per cent, that of gasoline 931,000 kiloliters, up 19 per cent, that of sheet glass 2,366,000 boxes, up 46.5 per cent, and that of detergent 46,740 tons, up 32 per cent.

However, the production of radios dipped by 24.9 per cent to 3,632,000 units, that of flour by 15.7 per cent to 877,307 tons and that of rubber shoes by 14,612,000 pair was reported.

Korea's efforts and modernize transport systems assisted by a loan of the W

The loan is a project to improve a national roads in the country. maintenance be provided.

China Forms

Continued W241

Liberalization Set for

The government will liberalize farm product domestic prices substantially higher than international prices of agricultural products, it was announced yesterday.

Gov't Rice C At 4%

The government's next year goal at 42 per cent equals 144 per cent four per cent.

It also 62,460,000 and other 8,848,000 cabbages next year.

Those products new year provincial held yesterday. mansh Kyu-h Hee-il meet.

With the such which the government's un-

World Trade

to Grow

Mere 5%

O (AFP) — World expected to increase slowly next year, but volume, compared average annual gain cent between 1970 semigovernmental cy in Tokyo said

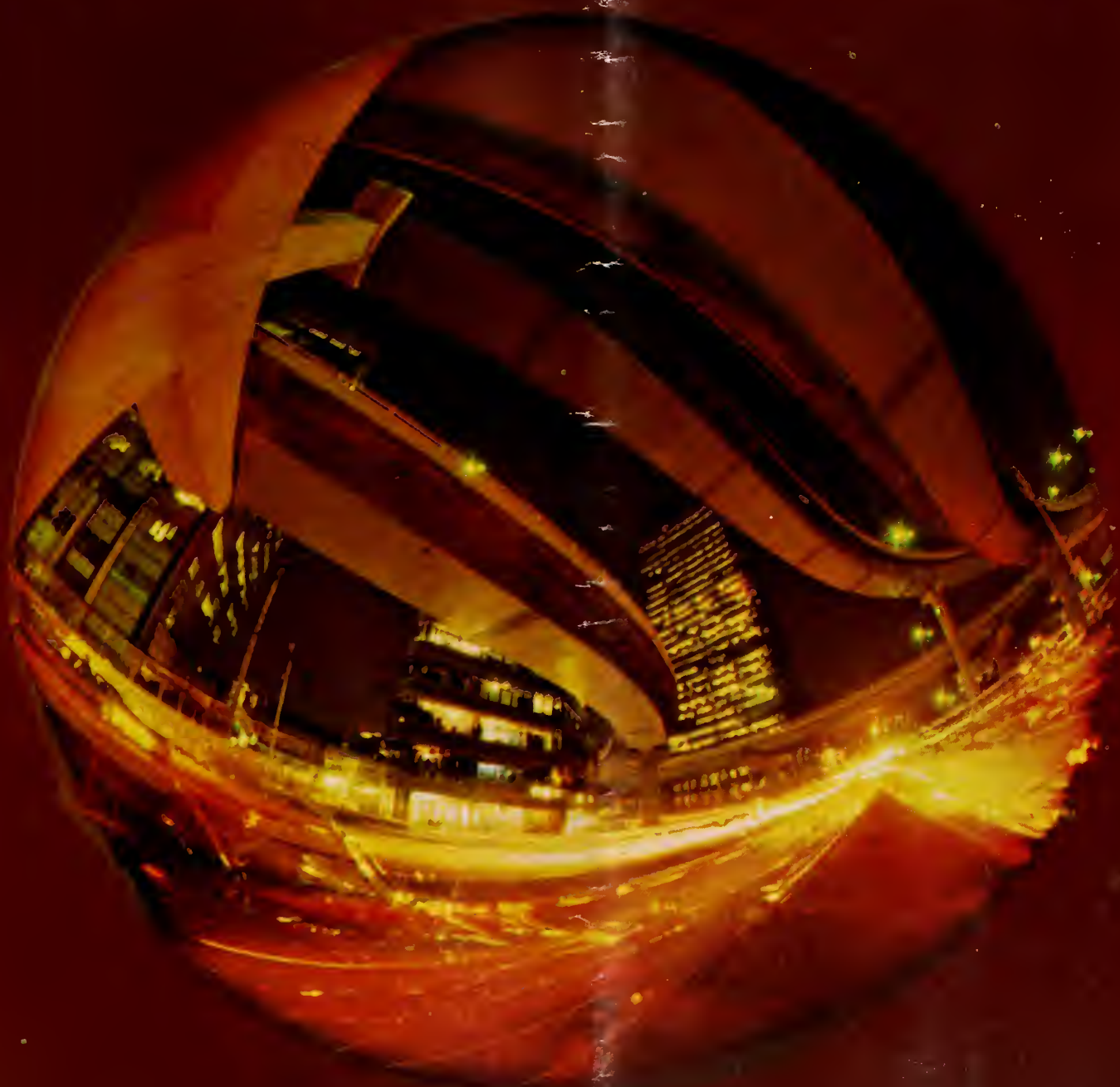
pared with an per cent year-to-in 1978, the five ice could still be an encouraging rn taking place le, the Japan e Organization in its world or 1979.

are estimated per cent next the American iation which ican products ve on world y: American ly to rise 3.3 an economic at country, he JETRO

KOREA

December 30, 1978

Newsreview



**'78: Another Year
Of Progress**

Published in Seoul
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Cover: Another year of progress was marked in Korea in 1978 with the per capita GNP exceeding \$1,200. Appreciating the political stability and economic development achieved under the leadership of President Park Chung Hee, the people entrusted him with another six-year mandate. While the Pyongyang regime was intensifying war preparations against the south as evidenced by the discovery of a third invasion tunnel secretly dug under the Demilitarized Zone and the U.S. government started withdrawing combat troops from Korea, Korean military scientists developed sophisticated ground-to-ground missiles and antitank rockets. Other major events in 1978 included the arrival of over one million foreign tourists, the opening of the plush Seoul Sejong Cultural Center, the dedication of the nation's first nuclear power plant and the forced landing of a Korean Air Lines jetliner in the Soviet Union after straying into Russian airspace. A fisheye view of rapidly developing Seoul city, symbolic of the nation's progress, is photographed by Kim Byung-won on the cover. Stories on Pages 8-17.



Pp. 5-6: President Park Chung Hee last week effected a sweeping cabinet reshuffle, retaining Prime Minister Choi Kyu-hah and appointing Minister of Health and Social Affairs Shin Hyon-hwack vice prime minister and concurrently minister of economic planning.

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Weekly Highlights

Ro's Yule Message

Minister of National Defense Ro Jae-hyun last week sent a message to Gen. John W. Vessey Jr., commander of the U.N. Command in Korea, in which he wished the general and his subordinates joyous Christmas and successful New Year. The message said in part: "I join you and each member of your command in ardent hope and prayer for peace and good will among peoples everywhere." He continued that 1978 has been an "eventful" year for the Republic of Korea with numerous challenges from within and without." The minister took note of the drawdown of the U.S. ground troops from Korea and the activation of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command as well as the rapid changes in the geopolitical situations around the peninsula.

Revised Aviation Pact

Seoul and Bangkok have revised their bilateral aviation agreement under which Korean Air Lines (KAL) obtained the right to make regular stopover in Manila on its thrice-a-week passenger services between the two points. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the amendment was made in the form of a memorandum exchange Dec. 13 in Bangkok. The revision went into force the same day. As a result, the Korean national flag-carrier was authorized to expand its Seoul-Bangkok route to Manila. Hitherto, KAL had been operating by way of Osaka, Taipei and Hongkong. In the meantime, the ownership of the state-run Hankuk (Korea) Aviation College will be transferred to KAL next year. The Ministry of Education said the move has been prompted by government plans to manufacture airplanes in Korea in the 1980s.

ROK-Mauritania Ties

The Republic of Korea and Mauritania have agreed to resume ambassador-level diplomatic relations broken off 14 years ago, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced last week. The Seoul government severed ties with the African country in December 1964 to protest against it entering into formal relations with Communist north Korea. But Mauritania subsequently broke with the Pyongyang regime in June last year because of north Korean support for a rebellious group in the Western Sahara. Seoul now has diplomatic ties with 106 countries and north Korea with 93. Ministry officials say the new Korea-Mauritania relationship would help economic cooperation between the two nations and Korean fishing off Mauritania. Seoul will open a resident embassy in Mauritania next year.

Seoul City Budget for '79

The Seoul city government has set its budget for next year set at 493,730 million won (about \$987,440,000) in general and special accounts, up 6.8 per cent over this year. The city plans to collect 230,657 million won in various taxes from citizens next year. In expenditure, 143,269 million won or 45 per cent of the total is earmarked for public works, 68,591 million won (21.5 per cent) for administrative costs, 46,978 million (14.8 per cent) for social welfare, 35,044 million won (11 per cent) for aid to private programs, 15,434 million won (4.9 per cent) for industrial projects and 8,509 million won (2.7 per cent) for operation of the civil defense program. The projected social welfare and public works costs represent increases of 0.6 and 2.6 per cent, respectively, over this year.

**Best Wishes
For
Happy New Year**



Reshuffle Sweeps Cabinet

President Park Chung Hee last week effected a sweeping cabinet reshuffle, retaining Prime Minister Choi Kyu-hah and appointing Minister of Health and Social Affairs Shin Hyon-hwack vice prime minister and concurrently minister of economic planning.

Shin succeeded Nam Duck-woo who stepped down after nine years and three months in office, including the first five years as minister of finance.

President Park, at the same time, appointed Kim Kea-won, former Korean ambassador to the Republic of China, as Presidential secretary general. He succeeded Kim Chung-yum.

The shakeup affected most of the economic ministers, except Minister of Commerce and Industry Choi Gak-kyu and Minister of Energy and Resources Chang Yie-joon.

Koo Ja-choon, mayor of Seoul, was appointed minister of home affairs

succeeding Kim Chi-yol who became the minister of justice. Kim replaced Lee Son-jung.

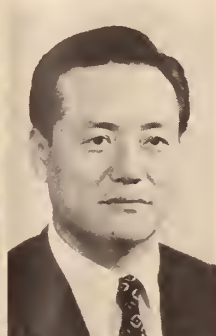
Minister of Finance Kim Yong-hwan was replaced by Kim Woun-gie, president of the Korea Development

Bank, while Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Chang Duk-chin was succeeded by Lee Hee-il, a Presidential economic affairs secretary.

Korean Ambassador to Indonesia Lee Jae-sul was named minister of com-



Shin H. H.
EPB



Koo J. C.
Home



Kim W. G.
Finance



Kim K. W.
Secretary-General
to President

Shakeup Shows New Policy Direction

The cabinet shakeup well illustrates President Park Chung Hee's will to renovate the cabinet in such a way as to meet the government's new policy direction toward the national prosperity and welfare projected in the 1980s.

At the same time, the forming of the new cabinet, held just five days before the inauguration of President Park for another six-year term, indicates that he will start his new term "on a new dimension" in executing state affairs.

With the cabinet reshuffle, a series of political events to start the second-term Yushin (Revitalizing Reforms) era have been completed.

The revamping of the cabinet is featured, among others, by the fact that most of the economic ministers have been replaced the economic ministers' team led by Economic Planning Minister Nam Duck-woo is being replaced by a new "economic team" to be led by Shin Hyon-hwack.

So far, the "Nam Duck-woo team" has placed emphasis on the high-growth economic development, rather

than economic stability. In this context, the replacement of Nam signifies that the government's economic policy programs from now on are expected to stress economic stability, in addition to high-growth economic development, social development and welfare toward the 1980s.

This logic is backed up by the fact that new EPB minister has emphatically carried out various social welfare programs, such as through the medicaid and the medical insurance programs when he served as minister of health and social affairs.

In the eyes of President Park, the realization of social development and welfare on the basis of the high-growth economic development thus far achieved is necessary to start a new era of the national prosperity in the 1980s.

Since the nation adopted the Yushin in 1972, with the aim of tackling effectively various hardships from within and without, it has brought about economic and social development, political stability and

intensified national defense preparedness.

On the basis of such achievements, the nation is just about to leap into the world as an emerging industrial power.

In view of this, the cabinet shakeup this time, followed by the election of the third-term Yujong-hoe lawmakers, is of significance in that the year of 1979 will serve as a turning point for the Republic of Korea to start a new era of national prosperity.

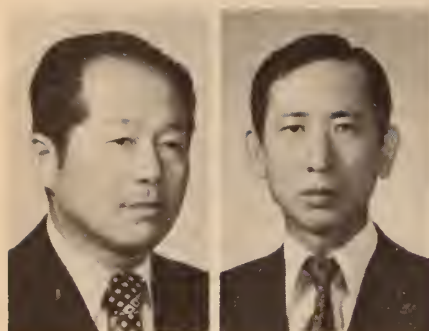
The retention of Prime Minister Choi Kyu-hah signifies that he has executed his duties "sincerely" and "diligently" without visible fault since he assumed the present position three years ago.

Prime Minister Choi has emphatically carried out the cleanup drive in officialdom, thus playing a role in renovating administrative work.

In the view of the observers, President Park highly evaluated Choi's ways of undertaking his duties.

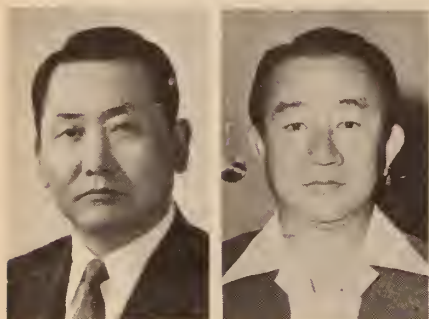
As a long-time career diplomat, Prime Minister Choi has well undertaken various difficult problems in relations with other countries, including the United States, they said.

New Yujong-hoe Elected



Kim C. Y.
Justice

Lee H. I.
Agriculture



Ko J. I.
Construction

Hong S. C.
Health

munications and Ko Jae-il, director of National Tax Administration, became minister of construction.

Lee and Ko succeeded Bak Won-gun and Shin Hyung-sik respectively. Shin, who also is a National Assembly lawmaker, was reelected to the six-year house term in the recent general elections.

Hong Sung-chul, president of the International Cultural Society of Korea, was appointed minister of health and social affairs to succeed Shin Hyonhwack who was promoted to No. 2 man in the cabinet.

Also affected by the shakeup was Minister of Science and Technology Choi Hyung-sup. He was replaced by Choi Chong-wan, director of the Administration of Industry Advancement.

Kim Yong-tae, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Republican Party, became the first minister without portfolio succeeding Chang Kyung-soon.

Also in the reshuffle, Gov. Hwang insung of Cholla Pukto was appointed minister of transportation. He succeeded Min Byong-kwon.

As a result of the cabinet change, which came one year after the last shakeup effected on Dec. 20 last year, there will be subsequent appointments and changes involving many other officials.

The National Conference for Unification (NCU) last week elected 77 Yujong-hoe legislators upon nomination by President Park Chung Hee. The separate NCU regional meeting were held simultaneously in Seoul, Pusan and nine provinces with the attendance of a 2,581 NCU delegates and unanimously elected the nominees by a package vote. Also selected were nine reservists, who will take the seats when there would occur vacancies in the Yujong-hoe seats.

The 77 candidates will join the other 154 members who were popularly elected in the Dec. 12 parliamentary elections.

A total of 25 incumbent Yujong-hoe lawmakers including Rep. Paik Too-chin, the present Yujong-hoe chairman, were reelected while 48 others failed to get renomination.

Of those who were not recommended included six lawmakers who ran for the Dec. 12 general elections in the Democratic Republican Party ticket and were elected. They were Kim Jong-pil, Koo Tai-hwoi, Ku Bum-mo, Lee Do-

sun, Hyun Oh-bong, Choi Young-chul.

Among the 52 newly elected were 18 government officials, five lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Republican Party, three DRP officials, five journalists, three former cabinet ministers, and seven college professors.

They included Kim Bong-gi, former president-publisher of The Korea Herald, Kim Sung-hwan, president of the Bank of Korea, Kim Chong-ha, secretary-general to the National Assembly speaker, Park Jun-kyu, professor of the Seoul National University, Sonu Yon, Presidential press secretary, Shim Yoong-taek, Presidential secretary in charge of political affairs, former Minister of Foreign Affairs Lee Tong-won and Lee Suk-jae, former chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection.

Also included in the newly elected were Cho Sang-ho, ambassador to Italy, Choi Kyong-nok, former Minister of Transportation, Tae Wan-sun, president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Han Ki-chun, professor of Yonsei University, and



Lim Bang-hyun (center, facing the camera), senior Presidential press secretary, announces the list of 77 candidates and eight reserve candidates recommended by President Park Chung Hee for election as Yujong-hoe lawmakers.

Han Ok-shin, prosecutor general.

Five incumbent DRP lawmakers included in the roster were Rep. Oh Jun-suk, Rep. Lee Hae-won, Rep. Lee Do-sun, Rep. Kim Ju-in, and Yun In-shik.

Under the law, the NCU which serves as an electoral college in the Presidential election, elects one-third of the total 231 members of the one-

house National Assembly. The tenure of the Yujong-hoe lawmakers is three years while that for those elected in the general elections is six years.

Announcing two days before the election the whole list of the candidates whose three-year term begins in March next year, Lim Bang-hyun, the Chong Wa Dae spokesman, said:

"In the face of the prosperous 1980s in

which the nation is about to enter into the group of the advanced countries, President Park recommended those candidates, on pannational dimension, representing all walks of social life, to make them participate in the parliamentary politics and to contribute to the development of the nation and the welfare of the people, utilizing their knowledges and experiences."

Injecting Fresh Blood Into Parliament

President Park Chung Hee's nomination of 77 Yujong-hoe parliamentary members reflects his will to have more "new faces" from various walks of life participate in the parliamentary politics. This is well indicated in that 52 of the total 77 members are new figures.

The composition of the members, reflects President Park's view on the function of the upcoming 10th National Assembly.

As Lim Bang-hyun, senior Presidential press secretary, noted, the President picked up the members to have them vigorously work for the national development and the welfare of the people, utilizing their profound knowledges and experiences.

The organization of the third-term Yujong-hoe membership, with 52 new faces, indicates a desire for an efficient house operation "on a new dimension" to meet the new national developments envisioned in the 1980s, according to political observers.

They also pointed out that the composition of the members shows President Park's will to further

consolidate the political consensus, under the Yushin (Revitalizing Reforms) system.

The 77 new Yujong-hoe members will join 154 new lawmakers, elected in the Dec. 12 general elections through popular vote, in the new legislature opening in the mid-March next year.

Those Yujong-hoe legislators will play a major role as "political stabilizer" in the upcoming National Assembly, the observers said.

In the selection of the first-term Yujong-hoe members, they recalled, the functional representation and regional affiliation were largely considered.

This time, however, such elements seem not to be considered. Instead, professional knowledges of the candidates seem to be taken into consideration.

The selection of the legislators this time is featured by lots of former and present ranking government officials, including cabinet-level officials, and politicians in the roster.

Included in the roster are 25 in-

cumbent lawmakers, five legislators of the ruling Democratic Republican Party who failed to get the party nomination for the general elections, three DRP officials and 23 former and present ranking public officials.

At the same time, it is to be noted that most of the ranking Yujong-hoe officials were renominated.

In the first-term Yujong-hoe, some 27 per cent or 20 lawmakers were from "political circles" while in the second-term Yujong-hoe, 23 per cent or 17 were from it. This time, however, the number increased to 36 or 47 per cent.

Twenty-two per cent (16 lawmakers) and 23 per cent (17) were from "officialdom" during the first and second-term Yujong-hoe respectively. This time, however, some 30 per cent or 23 is from the public service posts.

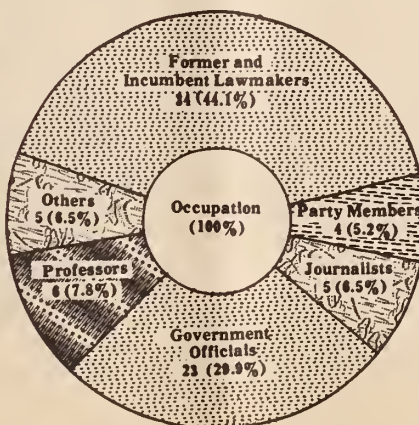
Such a trend partly shows that the upcoming house operation requires highly-trained "technocrats" in line with the ever-growing development of the national economy, the observers viewed.

Another character is that the proportion of scholars and journalists in the roster decreased in comparison with the previous cases.

In the eyes of the observers, it is inevitable in view of the increase in the number of those from political circles and the officialdom. In the first and second-term Yujong-hoe, seven and 11 were scholars respectively, reflecting 10 and 15 per cent of the total. This time, five or six per cent of the total are professors.

The selection this time is also to be noted in that even those in their 30s are recommended to be elected as Yujong-hoe lawmakers.

Those in their 30s are three or 3.8 per cent of the total, those in their 40s are 28 or 36.3 per cent while those in their 50s numbered 36 or 45.4 per cent. Those in their 60s totaled 10 or 12.9 per cent and those in their 70s one or 1.7 per cent. The ages of the second-term Yujong-hoe lawmakers averaged 50.9 while those of the third-term candidates 51.3.



Looking at



President Park Chung Hee waves to well-wishers after winning new six-year mandate. His inauguration as the ninth-term President assures continued political stability and economic development.

Sophisticated ground-to-ground guided missiles and antitank rockets developed with Korea's own technology marked a new milestone in its efforts for a self-reliant defense.



Zbigniew Brzezinski (center), national security adviser to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, looks serious as he gazes over the Demilitarized Zone during his inspection tour of an ROK Army unit along the frontline.



Another north Korean-built invasion tunnel, discovered some 4km south of the truce village of Panmunjom, is vivid evidence of the Pyongyang regime's intensified war preparations against the Republic of Korea. It was the third of its kind uncovered since 1974.

A Korean Airlines Boeing 707 jetliner lies on the frozen surface of Murmansk Lake in the Soviet Union after it made an emergency belly landing following shooting by a Russian jet fighter. The Soviet authorities later released crewmen and passengers of the ill-fated aircraft which had strayed into the Russian airspace on a flight from Paris to Seoul.



began to be withdrawn under President Jimmy Carter's policy.

The Pyongyang regime's intensified war preparations against the south were exposed through the discovery of a north Korean-built invasion tunnel under the Demilitarized Zone. The tunnel was the third of its kind ever uncovered since 1974.

While the pullout program started to be implemented against the Korean people's desire, the Korean and U.S. governments, whose traditional friendly ties had been strained by the Park Tong-sun scandal, restored their normal relationship. They are now moving into a new phase of the relationship — that of cooperative partners. Two high-ranking U.S. officials, Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to President Carter, and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, visited Seoul in 1978 to reaffirm the U.S. security commitment to Seoul. The year 1978 was also blessed with the dedication of the nation's first nuclear power plant Kori No. 1, opening of the plush Seoul Sejong Cultural Center, election of the new legislature and the arrival of over one million foreign tourists. The crewmen and passengers of a Korean Air Lines jetliner which strayed into Russian territory during a flight from Paris to Seoul returned home after being forced down in northern Russia.



With the dedication of the nation's first atomic power plant at Kori, Korea has entered the "atomic era." The plant has a rated generating capacity of 595,000 kw.

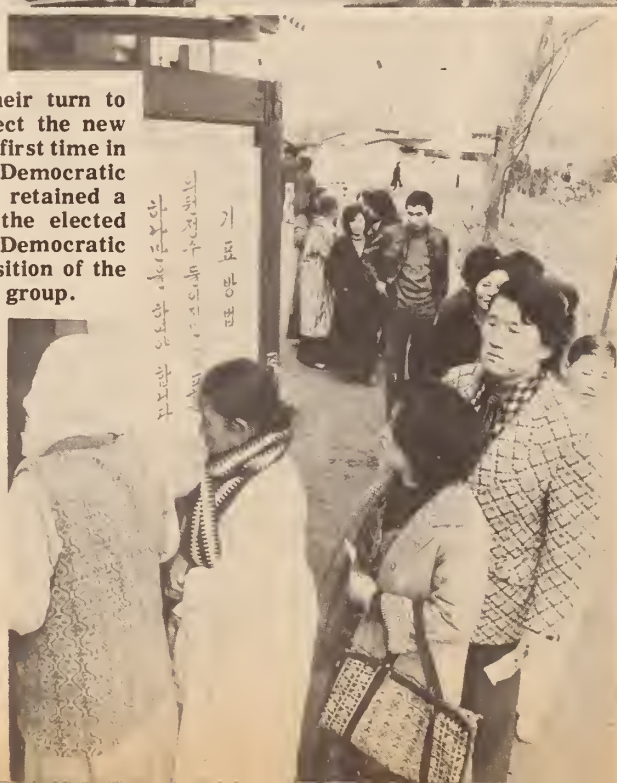
With a seating capacity of 4,200 in the main hall, the plush Seoul Sejong Cultural Center has been serving as a cradle for performing arts since its opening in April. A three-month arts festival held in celebration of the opening was a bonus for art fans.



Mrs. Barbara Johnson from San Clemente, Los Angeles, Calif., shares delight with her husband as she receives the red carpet treatment as this year's millionth foreign tourist.

People await their turn to cast ballots to elect the new legislature for the first time in six years. The Democratic Republican Party retained a near-majority of the elected while the New Democratic Party kept the position of the largest opposition group.

American Ambassador William H. Gleysteen meets a member of the Second Battalion, Ninth Infantry, during a U.S. Second Infantry Division review held prior to the unit's departure from Korea under the U.S. ground forces pullout plan. However, U.S. officials recently indicated a possibility of modifying the withdrawal program.



Politically Eventful Year

This was really a very political and diplomatic year for Korea. It witnessed us celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Korea. It saw all major elections held. It watched the cabinet undergo a sweeping reshuffle. In the year, we experienced a crop of incidents of diplomatic importance. Unexpected spectaculars were staged on the world diplomatic arena with repercussions in store for us.

In commemorating the 30th birthday of the Republic, we had a host of sources of delight. We achieved steady economic growth in which we marked the per capita income level of over \$1,000. We were rendered capable of taking pride in being Koreans in any part of the globe.

Politically, this was a year of elections, the first of which came in May, when 2,581 persons were newly elected to the National Conference for Unification, pledging to serve as standard bearers of the second-phase Yushin (Revitalizing Reforms).

The NCU delegates elected President Park Chung Hee as ninth-term President of the Republic in July.

One or two months after the Presidential election, political parties started to prepare for the 10th-term National Assembly elections. After a spate of offers and counteroffers between the ruling and opposition camps, the date for the general elections was set on Dec. 12.

DECEMBER ELECTIONS

Much to the discomfort of the rival camps, a handful of retired political bigwigs announced their intention to run in the December elections as independents. The development triggered a rush of maverick runners. Moreover some former political big shots were brought to the majority camp and potential new faces were also invited to it. They included former prime minister Kim Jong-pil and one-time senior Presidential security officer Park Chong-kyu. Many people did not hesitate to reckon these developments as symptoms of animation of the 10th-term assembly opening next March.

The election campaigns were, however, marked by lacklusteress. The rival parties failed to launch policy

confrontations during the 18 days of electioneering. Party nominees made concerted efforts to contain the possible advance of independents to the assembly, instead.

The electorate remained tantalizingly aloof from the campaigns, shedding no light on the prediction of approximate electoral results to the last moment. A major unique thing happened in the elections, when the electorate, apparently apathetic to the elections, turned out in large numbers, chalking up a high voting rate of 77.1 per cent.

The parliamentary elections were immediately followed by the selection of Yujong-hoe members from all walks of life. The selection was characterized by a high dropout rate of incumbents.

CABINET SHAKEUP

Then came the expected sweeping cabinet shakeup in which 11 ministers were replaced. Almost all economy-related ministers were sacked supposedly because they were held responsible for soaring prices and rampaging inflation. The other ministers including the premier were retained, alluding to the possibility that the current political framework would be continued.

The political momentum culminated in Dec. 27, when President Park Chung Hee was sworn in as the ninth-term President. The euphoria of the sexennial occasion brought a general amnesty the beneficiaries of which included Kim Dae-jung, former Presidential candidate.

Early this year, Korea and the Soviet Union broke their age-old bottleneck on the occasion of the so-called Korean Air Lines incident. When a KAL jetliner was found to have been forced down on Russian soil during flight from Paris to Anchorage, the United States offered to play the middleman between Seoul and Moscow to obtain the early release of the plane and its crew and passengers. Many international agencies offered similar services. President Park Chung Hee issued a special statement in which he voiced gratitude to the Russians for their unexpected hospitality. All these concurred to make Moscow release its crew and

passengers. Not a few people construed this as a sign of possible improvement of ties between the two countries.

The good offices shown by Washington in the KAL incident helped to ease the remaining awkward feelings caused by the so-called Park Tong-sun scandal.

TROOP WITHDRAWAL

Though the United States pulled out part of its forces from the peninsula as scheduled, a growing number of sectors in the American society seriously doubted the wisdom of continued troop withdrawal. Many U.S. government officials hinted at the possibility that the pullout plan might be reconsidered, emphasizing further military retrenchments are yet to be agreed upon. The Korean people managed to disabuse themselves of an exorbitant concern about their security.

Mutual understanding between Seoul and Washington was markedly improved with speculations rampaging that the two traditional allies might engineer a summit conference in the foreseeable future. Both the chiefs of state exchanged wishes for such a top-level conference, which is likely to be realized some time next year.

Korea and Japan maintained friendly and cooperative relationship throughout the year, although part of it was rather tendered slightly uncomfortable due to controversies over the ownership of Tokto Island.

Against this backdrop, Japan and Communist China signed their long-delayed peace and friendship treaty, which many Koreans hoped would serve to ease tension on the peninsula. The United States and Communist China also had a real surprise in store for the rest of the world. It was no other than the joint announcement that they would establish full diplomatic ties early next year. The implications of the imminent rapprochement are expected lessening of tension in this part of the world and possible setbacks to Korea's export industry. For Korea expects the United States to urge Communist China to exercise influence over the north Koreans to refrain from their follies and the Chinese may encroach upon Korea's export outlets.

NEWSREVIEW, DECEMBER 30, 1978



Stress on Heavy Industry

Nothing perhaps could be more indicative of the fast growing Korean economy than the dazzling merchandise export performance which grew from mere \$54,813,000 in 1962 to \$12,500,000,000 this year.

Thanks to the phenomenal export growth, which is often referred to as "engine" of the national economic upswing, Korea has grown from a poor agrarian industrial infant to a vigorous industrialized nation in less than two decades.

Until recently, the mainstay of Korea's export performance was labor-intensive light industry.

Such light industrial products as textiles, footwear and stainless steel tableware will continue to play significant roles in boosting the nation's merchandise exports for the time being.

With the nation's two-way trade volume well surpassing the \$20,000 million mark, however, growing importance is being attached to the heavy and chemical industries.

"1979 is a crucial year for local heavy and chemical industries in particular as Korea is about to enter an advanced phase of industrialization," said a ranking Ministry of Commerce and Industry official.

Though the ratio of heavy and chemical industrial products against the nation's total export is steadily improving these days, it is still hovering around 37 per cent or so, a far from impressive figure as compared with those of advanced countries such as the United States and West Germany.

Automobiles, steel-making and petrochemical industries are among the major areas to which growing significance is to be attached next year in line with the government's long-term heavy and chemical industrial development plan now well under way.

EXPORT TARGET

The government, which has tentatively set next year's export target at \$15,000 million, \$2,500 million more than last year's goal, is determined to export at least \$6,000 million worth of heavy and chemical industrial products next year.

In giving top priority to the heavy and chemical industries as a backbone of the industrial transformation which is already in high gear, the government seems to have three major aims.

The first is technological localization,

through local production of industrial plants and equipment which are currently largely dependent upon foreign countries in terms of technological knowhow.

The second is to increase the share of heavy industrial exports to cope with mounting labor costs and import restrictions abroad.

With its exports predominantly consisting of such labor-intensive items as textiles and other consumer goods, Korea has also had to face growing competition on international markets in recent years.

COMMUNIST CHINA

Communist China, in particular, is feared to emerge as an archrival for Korea in the United States in labor-intensive light industrial areas helped by the normalization of diplomatic relations between the United States and Communist China.

Automobile production is perhaps one major area in which Korea is making impressive headway thanks to the government's policy emphasis on the heavy and chemical industries.

In fact, the auto industry is a typical integrated sector which requires balanced development of the heavy and chemical industries such as steel, machinery and chemicals.

The automobile industry in Korea commenced with the operation of a modern assembly plant introduced by the government in 1962, for the saving of foreign exchange and to play a role in the development of the machinery industry by replacing imports with domestic products.

At present, there are three auto makers in operation in Korea.

They are Hyundai Motor Co., Saehan Motor Co. and Kia Industrial Co.

For the auto industry, with a combined annual capacity of 280,000 units, one major problem is exploration of overseas markets as the number of cars sold domestically is still not impressive.

The government plans to export 50,000 automobiles to more than 20 countries next year by stepping up overseas marketing activities. The nation exported 30,000 motor vehicles, mostly small passenger cars, last year.

At present, Hyundai's Pony passenger cars account for 75 per cent of the nation's auto exports.

Kia Industrial Co. also exports Brisa passenger cars to African and Latin American countries.

Saehan Motor Co., a joint venture be-

tween Daewoo Industrial Co. and General Motors Corp. of the United States, meanwhile, plans to export some 10,000 Gemini passenger cars to Latin American and Middle East countries next year.

In the long run, the government hopes to increase the nation's total automobile production capacity to two million units by 1986 to make Korea the 10th largest automobile production country in the world.

Another major industrial area to which a growing policy emphasis is being attached is the petrochemical industry.

PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY

A large-scale petrochemical industrial complex with an annual production capacity of 400,000 tons on an ethylene basis will be dedicated coming March at the Yochon Petrochemical Industrial Complex.

The complex, the second of its kind in Korea, is expected to play an important role in promoting the nation's petrochemical industries across the board by producing various kind of downstream products vital to the interlocking industries such as the textile, chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

The construction of the No. 3 petrochemical complex, with an annual production capacity of 450,000 tons on an ethylene basis, will also be started early 1980 for completion by the end of 1981.

When the No. 3 petrochemical industrial complex is completed by the year 1981, the nation's combined ethylene production capacity will be increased to one million tons to become one of the 10th largest petrochemical industrial countries in the world.

With the successful completion of the third-phase expansion project late this year, meanwhile, the Pohang Iron and Steel Company (POSCO)'s annual steel-making capacity increased to 7,800,000 tons on a crude steel basis, some 12 times the figure registered in 1972.

POSCO, the nation's sole integrated steel plant, is now pushing ahead with its fourth-phase expansion project to further increase its steel-making capacity to 9,600,000 tons by June 1981.

In the long run, the nation's steel-making capacity is projected to increase to 20,600,000 tons by the end of 1986.

Consumer Campaign Begins Flourishing

Though there have been no exchanges or wrangles over women's issues among women and those who share interests with them, a number of feminist organizations in the country have succeeded in taking further step toward the activation of varied campaigns and projects during this year.

One of the most conspicuous events voluntarily carried on by women's organizations during this year is the collaborative attempts to secure the consumers' rights under exploitation by the ever-growing power of large enterprises.

Initiated by several feminist associations like the Korean National Council of Women, Korean Women's Association and National YWCA of Korea in 1976, the movement to protect the consumers has begun to gain momentum as more and more Korean citizens whose rights as consumers are not legally guaranteed started voicing their ever-mounting complaints against goods of poor quality and the power-wielding makers of products in recent years.

The inception of the Korean Consumer Protection Organizations' Council as a joint body of the interested women's organizations last year has offered greater impetus in generating the public consensus on the need of enactment of a law guaranteeing consumers' rights.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

As a means of achieving its goal, the council has sponsored a series of public hearings on the consumer protection bill by contacting varied social and political organizations in charge of the problem. Under the sponsorship of the council, thousands of women consumers and those who represent women's groups demonstrated their strong concern on the issue by attending the first National Consumers' Convention held in last November.

Though the council failed to see the establishment of a law concerning consumers' with the closing of the formal session of the National Assembly this year, most women highly expect that next year will safely see the enactment of a consumer protection law if the current mood in favor of legal protection continues into next year.

One of successful programs initiated by the National YWCA of Korea for the promotion of women's status, especially economic status of working women is a series of month-long training programs for interested women who seek such manual jobs as papering, tile-setting and paintings such jobs have traditionally been dominated by male workers in the country.

More than 200 women who are in need of job opportunities were enthusiastically responded to the training programs and their prospects for employment in the job market was also proved to be bright in view of the fact that the country is troubled by the shortage of manpower due to the export of manpower in recent years.

In close cooperation with AID which is financing the three-year project for the program, the Christian women's association further plans to offer similar programs for the benefit of women workers. Under the plan some 600 more women will be exposed to the training programs which will be available to them in major cities including Seoul.

According to recently settled projects of the National YWCA of Korea for next year, the YWCA puts greater emphasis on such issues as the protection of consumers, women's equal rights and the educational programs for adults along with the publication of data on the children's problems.

As part of the women leaders' efforts for the promotion of their status and international understanding through the mutual visits of women leaders from different nationalities, a number of foreign women leaders were invited to meet with their Korean counterparts during their visits to Korea.

Some 200 women journalists and writers from 13 countries outside of Seoul discussed effective ways of promoting children's right for their happy lives in tune with the United Nation's all-out approach toward the problem which will culminate in the International Year of the Child next year.

The Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Affairs seemed to be still interested in the issues of disadvantaged women.

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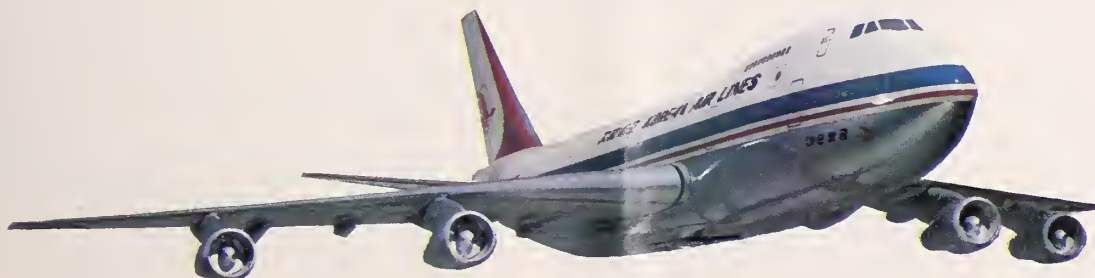
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**KOREAN
AIR LINES**





YUJONG-HOE ELECTION (Top, Left) — Members of the 77 Yujong-hoe legislators at the recommendation of the assembly in Seoul, Pusan and nine provincial capitals to fill the vacant seats.

ASIAN GAMES RETURNEES (Top, Center) — After finishing third in the 12-day sports event held in Tehran, the Korean team placed fourth in the Teheran Asian Games.

SKATING SEASON (Bottom, Right) — The Korean ice skating team is here at Taenung Ice Rink, youngsters enjoy skating.



PHOTO EXHIBITION (Above) — Leaders of Korean and American communities in Seoul view photographs taken by U.S. soldiers at an exhibition hall of the Eighth U.S. Army Headquarters. Tae Wan-son, chairman of the Korean-American Friendship Association, is seen at right.

TURKISH SENATOR HONORED (Right) — Sirri Atalay, president of the Turkish Senate, receives an honorary doctorate in law from Kim Lyun-joon, president of Hanyang University. Heading an 11-member Turkish parliamentary team, Atalay made a five-day visit to Seoul.

LIGHT FOR NORTH KOREANS (Below) — A group of Korean Christians light a Christmas tree atop Mt. Aegibong along the western frontline as a symbol of their wish for freedom and peace in north Korea.



... of the National Conference for Unification cast ballots to elect President Park Chung Hee. The voting was held simultaneously for the third of the National Assembly seats. (Story on Pages 6-7)

... the Korean delegation to the eighth Asian Games return home from Bangkok. They garnered 18 gold, 20 silver and 31 bronze medals. ... years ago. (Story on Pages 20-21)

... ing season has begun in Korea as the freezing weather set in. ... ing the school holidays.





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Literary Works Prolific

This year of 1978 saw the Korean literary scene bustling with activities, following the last year. Some 660 literary figures including about 200 novelists and 460 poets were actively engaged in creative writing. They put out some 1,560 works in total in a variety of magazines, journals and independent volumes during the year.

Though it did not mark a numerical record (the total output was some 2,300 works last year), the literary year 1978 in Korea bears a significance as it had writers and critics seriously participating in the discussion of the role of their profession desired by the current society.

The year also witnessed the birth of one of the most excellent novelists the nation has had over the recent years, Cho Sae-hi. The young writer attracted keen attention from readers and critics alike for his first anthology, entitled "Ball Shot by a Dwarf."

Consisting of a series of short stories and a novelette, the collection is unique in that all the stories are of the identical theme: the frustration and misery of a modern man dwarfed by the industry-oriented urban life.

Devoted to the struggles of the have-nots whose right to lead happier lives are often overpowered by the current society in which material affluence is sought after by a few of those who have, Cho's works captured the eyes of many people because of his piercing style and the artistic quality pervading the stories featuring poor laborers' realization of their identities in this modern society.

Breaking records, more than 70,000 copies of the collection have been sold since it was first published four months ago.

Novelists Lee Chong-jun is among those who published a number of good short stories including "A City of Bitterness," along with novelist, Kim Won-il. They received the Lee Sang Literature Award and the Korean Literature Award, respectively. Among the novelists whose works have continuously been read by an increasing number of readers are novelists Choi In-hun, Hwang Sok-yong and Yun Hung-gil.

Unlike a group of young novelists who are dubbed "the novelists of the seventies" or "popular novelists," their works survived heated controversies over the commercialization of literary works on serious debates among literary critics during this year.

A number of seminars and lectures have been organized to study the meaningful direction to be pursued by the literary men of Korea during the period.

Critics admitted the value of the works by the so-called "writers of the seventies" for the reason that they considerably contributed to promoting the interest in Korean literary on the part of the general public.

However, their easy-going approach toward writing to cater to the tastes of the masses has been seriously attacked by interested critics on the ground that their excessive description of sex and melancholic pursuit of urbanities' free-wheeling lifestyles have remarkably

latter part of this year was the heated wrangles over the ideal function of literature, especially that of novels.

The controversies over the current literary trend of instigating the social engagement led by some ambitious young novelists was harshly attacked by senior novelist Kim Dong-ni, who was been dextros in portraying the Koreans' unique emotions and their indigenous way of life in a number of his well-known works.

A diehard advocate of purism in literature, Kim raised a serious question on the relevancy of some ambitious novelists' extensive search of the problems of the reality in their works in a lecture held in Seoul last September. He said that many Korean novelists today seem to be "engrossed in the realization of their personal ideas in real society."

"We cannot consider their activities as that for artistic pursuits surely

Lee Chong-jun

Choe In-ho



Cho Hae-il

Cho Sun-jak

surfaced the "negative" problems to the effect of endangering the sound quality of the mass culture.

Such a popularity of the literary works has further resulted in bringing about a better financial condition to publishers and the "popular writers" such as Choi In-ho, Cho Hae-il and Cho Son-jak. And even the intelligent-minded people in literary circles also came to agree on the value of their decisive contribution in turning Korean readers' attention toward domestic literature. Since the turn of this century when the country got in touch with foreign culture, Korean readers have long been preoccupied with foreign literary works.

One of the most controversial issues predominated issues predominating the literary scene of this country during the

based on the purity of literature," he warned, pointing out he fact "some elements of literature by the novelists reminds me of socialistic realism"

Counter-attacking Kim's view of the true status of literature, which he believes should serve man's perpetual search for the pure beauty hidden in everyday life, several young critics insisted that literary works can eventually serve the final goal of enriching human life and the literary works as the products of society cannot be alienated from the social circumstances of writers. Critic Yom Mu-ung was among those who supported the so-called social engagement of literature. Vivid portrayal of the laborers' living condition was those who was one of the subjects they were interested in.

Unesco Seminar on Architecture

Some 30 specialists in architecture, housing and environmental technology from eight Asian countries discussed the effective guidelines for the sociocultural research in the relationship between architectural design and the way of life of people at a regional collective consultation held at the seminar room of the Korean National Commission for Unesco in Seoul last week.

Also aimed at studying the ways of the implementation of the guidelines and the feasibility of establishing a research mechanism at the regional level as a collaborated approach toward the problem, the three-day consultation opened with an address by Kim Kyu-taik, secretary-general of the Korean National Commission for Unesco, the sponsor of the consultation.

"This consultation is part of Unesco's efforts to promote an appreciation and respect for these varying cultural identities of Asia, a land of many traditions and ways of life," Kim said. "As one of the fundamental necessities of life, the design of constructed environment, and in particular that of buildings, reflect man's adaptations to environmental challenges and his responses to emotional, philosophical, religious, technological and social needs."

He further pointed out that the studies of architectural designs of each culture of Asia offer a unique store of insights into that society both in its modern form and in its historical context.

Among the participants were Prof. Kurula Varkey of India, Prof. Yuswadi Seliya of Indonesia, Prof. Atsushi Ueda of Japan, Prof. Anuvitaya Charoensupakul of Thailand, Prof. Parid W. S. Den Fac of Malaysia and Bijam Fattahi from Iran.

Delivering a paper devoted to the present situation of the studies of Korean architecture, Prof. Yu Byong-lim of Seoul National University said architectural studies in Korea focus on traditional architectural styles and the character of original architectural space.

"However, the interdisciplinary approach examining the relationship between cultural values and

spatial form is still in its rudimentary form in Korea with a small number of professionals developing their interests in man-environment relations and environmental planning and design," he said. "Especially a number of university departments of anthropology, environmental planning, landscape architecture and architecture are becoming involved in this important field of research."

INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION

Prof. Yu further recommended that to better meet the varying needs of future-oriented life style and the changes in family structure, the relationship between family structure and design of the house, and that between communal life and design of the village community should be seriously studied along with the relationship between life style and the planned urban environment.

"The first step in establishing a research mechanism at the regional level should involve institutional af-

filiation by appointing one national organization from each Unesco member state to maintain contact with corresponding research institutes in other nations within the region," he said.

He further recommended the close cooperation among the Unesco member countries and their own research institutions under the mediating role of the Unesco in pursuit of the goals in this field of research.

In the meantime, Prof. Anuvitaya Charoensupakul from Silpakorn University in Thailand said in his paper dealing with the architectural trend in Thailand that in search of a distinctive and characteristic style, professional architectural designers in Thailand have hoped to gain inspiration from traditional architectural studies, though comparatively little research has been done on traditional domestic architecture in the country.

"Majority of the studies made of traditional architecture have concentrated on the central Thai house which can in many ways be regarded as the classical form of Thai domestic architecture," he explained.

As for the possibility of establishing a research mechanism at the regional level, the Thai professor of architecture also proposed that at the supra-national level, a division based on geographical units and cultural similarities is highly recommendable. He said the Asian countries can be grouped into three regional divisions comprising Southern Asia, Southeast Asia and the Far East.

Pays to Double For Performers

Performing artists belonging to public companies will have a drastic pay raise ranging 100 to 160 per cent next year, the Ministry of Culture and Information said.

To benefit from the decision to ease the artists' chronic frustration from financial hardships are members of the performing groups affiliated with the National Theater and the Sejong Cultural Center in Seoul, as well as four provincial city orchestras.

In case of the National Symphony Orchestra, the starting pay will be raised to 140,000 won from the current 70,000 won. The first players will be paid 400,000 to 450,000 won under the plan.

The ministry sources disclosed that the decision has been made in accordance with a special instruction from President Park

Chung Hee.

In past October, the sources further explained, Cho Sang-hyon, president of the Korean Music Association, suggested the government to work out measures for encouraging orchestra players in extreme financial hardships in a letter to Miss Park Keun-hae, the eldest daughter of President Park Chung Hee.

Affiliated with the National Theater are the National Symphony Orchestra and national companies of traditional folk opera, ballet, dance, chorus, drama and opera.

Under the umbrella of the Seoul city government, the Sejong Cultural Center has five performing groups such as the Seoul Philharmonic Orchestra, Seoul Municipal Traditional Music Orchestra, Seoul City Dance Company, Metropolitan Musical Company and a chorus.

Staff members of the National Classical Music Institute will be also included among the artists to benefit from the first policy of its kind in many years.

FINE ART



Priest Lee Man-bong is seen before his paintings displayed at the Unesco Exhibition Hall.

Buddhist Paintings Shown Here, Tokyo

Master Buddhist painter Lee Man-bong is showing a collection of some 50 ritual paintings and examples of patterns for traditional Korean architectural decoration (Tanchong) in an exhibition at the Unesco Exhibition Hall in Myong-dong last week.

Works on display included images of Buddha, Bodhisattva, Tathagata, Vajra Gods and guardians, the 12 animals representing the zodiacal signs, as well as dragons, cherubs and geometric designs used in the traditional wooden architecture.

A foremost inheritor of the ancient painting technique designated a human treasure, priest-painter Lee rendered them in brilliant mineral colors complementing his vigorous style.

Some Buddhist images were done in fine gold and silver leaf contrasted with the background color of black.

The same paintings were displayed in his recent exhibitions at the Korean Embassy and Zojoji temple in Tokyo. Lee was invited to give the shows by a major Buddhist order in Japan.

"I believe my exhibitions reassured them of one of Korea's valuable traditions vividly alive today," Lee claimed. He reported that a number of viewers said they were glad to see with their own eyes what they had been just told of so many times.

Lee's exhibitions were coincidentally

timed with an exhibition of Buddhist paintings from the Koryo Dynasty (918-1392) at the Museum Yamato Bunkakan in Nara, providing a rare opportunity to concerned people for comparing the antique and modern paintings handed down in Korean temples.

Born in 1909 in Seoul, Lee started his apprenticeship with the master priest painter of the time Kim Ye-un at the age of 17. He acquired a license as a temple painter 10 years later.

Since then Lee has decorated major temples and traditional architectural remains in various parts of the country, including the South Gate, water pavilion of Kyonghoe-ru in Kyongbok Palace and Poshin-gak belfry in Seoul, and Magok-sa, Chogyo-sa and Toson-sa temples. He is now the chief priest of Pongwon-sa in Seoul.

Lee has been incessantly stressing that his painting is not a creative art, but transmission of a tradition. So, he says, he should be faithful to the detailed techniques that he learned from his teacher.

Historical records indicate that the origin of Tanchong painting on the wooden pillars, beams and brackets of Korean houses can be traced back to the Three Kingdoms Period (57 B.C.-668 A.D.). Tombs dated to the fifth-century Koguryo Dynasty preserve some of the ancient patterns.

MUSIC

N.K. Songs Focus On Cult of Kim

Songs composed and enjoyed by the people in north Korea are mainly aimed at strengthening their ideological stance and idolizing their leader Kim Il-sung.

This was revealed in a seminar devoted to the study of the musical activities in north Korea, held under the sponsorship of the National Unification Board at its auditorium last week.

Analyzing the art songs of north Korea, music critic Han Sang-u said that north Koreans believe their music should be developed in defiance of political apathy and the negative influence of the cosmopolitanism coming from the Western hemisphere.

"The musical activities in north Korea are considered as part of their persistent resistance against the bourgeois arts," he said. "Musicians in the north are expected to compose so as to instigate the people to fight against those who rebel against their people and their country."

A collection of 600 north Korean songs published in Pyongyang last year, for instance, Han said, comprises 302 art songs, 200 arias from operas, and 108 screen music. "As many as 232 from among the 302 songs praise the deeds of Kim Il-sung, as the hero of the regime in the north and there were only four songs which can be regarded as pure art songs," Han noted. "But even the four works clearly impart the impression that they were composed to encourage laborers."

He said what is quite ironic is that despite their strong rejection of Western music, most of their music follow Western melodic patterns, though the approaches are found to be on at quite unsophisticated stages.

In the meantime Prof. Chang Sa-hun of Seoul National University said in his speech on the development of traditional Korean music in north Korea said that the Korean classical music in the north has undergone rapid changes in the field of the improvement of instruments and contents of the music since the national liberation in 1945.

"The north Korean musicians abandoned the conventional five-scale musical system in order to overcome some restriction in developing traditional music and adopted 12-scale system in the early 1960s," Prof. Chang said.

Sports



Korea Finishes Third in Asiad

18 Gold, 20 Silver, 31 Bronze Medals Were Garnered

The Republic of Korea took the third place in the eighth Asian Games closed in Bangkok last week by garnering 18 gold, 20 silver and 31 bronze medals.

The Korean athletes were just ahead of north Korean counterparts whose medal tally was 15-13-15. Japan topped 28 other participating nations in the 12-day sports spectacular and followed by mainland China. In Tehran four years ago, the finish was Japan, Iran, China and south and north Korea.

Korea won gold medals in the rapid-fire pistol individual competition, 1,000-meter cycling, weight-lifting, women's archery, men's fencing, men's tenpin bowling, boxing, wrestling, women's tennis single final and men's volleyball.

On the fifth day of the games, Korea scored its first gold medal in the rapid-fire pistol individual competition when Park Chong-gil slightly edged north Korean So Gil-san with 593 points to 592 of the latter, erasing the 1974 Asiad best mark of 591.

The second gold medal was earned in



the 1,000-meter cycling individual time trial track final where Lee Kwan-sun finished first in one minute 11.5 seconds, ahead of Japan's Takashi Ebina and China's Chang Li-hua who timed 1:12.50 and 1:14.06 respectively.

Yang Jung-mo, Montreal Olympic featherweight wrestling gold medalist, defeated Fris Ali of Iraq and Waheed Abdoul of Pakistan in two separate bouts to haul in the third gold on the

same day.

The fourth gold medal was scored by Ahn Ji-young, who hefted a total of 320kg, including the lift of 140kg in the snatch, in the 90kg weight division weight-lifting final. The 320 and 140 are the new records of the Asiad. The old marks were the 312.5 and 135.

Korea's 17-year-old school girl, Kim Jin-ho, finishing strongly at the shorter distances of women's archery, won the women's individual title with a 1,230 total to 1,227 for Japan's Yuriko Koto.

Korean men's foil fencing team edged Communist China 8-7 to take the team title and gold.

In the center-fire pistol, south and north Korea tallied the same 2,309 total points, but the north has been awarded the gold due to better points in the last series, and in the individual, Park Chong-gil of the south who earned the first gold medal in rapid-fire pistol had the same 581 points with Su Hsiao-an of Communist China but had to settle down for bronze because of points in the

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last series. Hiroshi Akatsuka of Japan grabbed the gold with his own Asiad record of 582.

Ahn Byong-kyu won the men's tenpin bowling individual gold medal.

Korea's bulldozing boxers punched their way to five gold medals, sending the south striding past deadly rivals north Korea in the overall standings.

Korea's six finalists won their fights, easily maintaining their position as Asia's No. 1 boxing national. Two of north Korea's three finalists were both beaten.

Ignoring a partisan hometown crowd that saw three of its Thai heroes go down in defeat, the Koreans gained decisions with more aggressive punching and superb stamina. Only one of their boxers entered in the finals faltered.

Korean head coach Kang Joon-ho, who had taken a team to the Montreal Olympics, said he felt like he was "flying to the sky" after the successes.

South Korean bantam-weight Hwang Chul-soon overpowered Nyo Win of Burma, leaving him bleeding, exhausted and a 5-0 loser.

The lightweight, light welterweight, welterweight and light middleweight classes were all won by the Koreans.

The men's volleyball team of Korea won gold medal with defending champions Japan taking the silver and China the bronze.

The goalless games soccer final between south and north Korea, sandwiched between the early and latter half of the closing ceremony, served its purpose as a big crowd puller and the spectators were treated to an extra 30 minutes of exciting soccer when the teams were forced into extra time after a barren scoreboard for the 90 minutes of regulation play.

More Blood, Sweat Needed: KASA Head

Kim Taik-soo, president of Korea Amateur Sports Association (KASA), said that "blood and sweat of the athletes and officials alike counted for the third place, among the 26-participating nations of the eighth Asian Games in Bangkok.

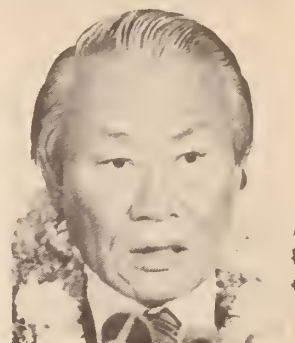
Kim said this in a news conference after landing at Kimpo International Airport with the national delegation from Bangkok last week.

He said that though he had momentarily doubted about achieving the goal set forth for the national athletes back home when south Korea fell behind north Korea, he still had not lost his confidence in taking the overall third place.

The national amateur sports leader for the past seven years and also an International Olympic Committee (IOC) member stressed that "only harder training, demanding more blood and sweat, will thrust Korean sports, which is in fair level now, into the world arena."

Asked how he thought of the near total defeats in the Asiad track and field and swimming, Kim said "Korea too should seriously consider inserting those events into the curriculum of the primary school."

"In Communist countries, once



Kim

selected as the national athletes, they do not think of anything but training. It's their everyday job. But in free democratic countries, you have other jobs to do besides training. That's the difference, and we should train much harder to match them," the newly elected National Assemblyman said.

On sports diplomacy, he said that the nation should be more aggressive so as to ward off the possible north Korean attempts to isolate south Korea in the Asian sports arenas with the support of Communist China and pro-Peking Middle East and African nations.

Asked whether he will try to sway the domestic sports interest to the unpopular record events like track and field, swimming, shooting, weightlifting and gymnastics, from spectator sports like baseball and soccer, he said no.

(Below) South Korean captain Kim Ho-kon (left) and north Korean Captain Kim Jong-min share the gold medal after their football final match.



Women's basketball final match between Korea and mainland China.

349 Items Added for Free Import

The government will liberalize imports of 349 items including cotton fabrics, man's undershirts, bicycles and power transformers effective Jan. 1 next year, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced.

The import liberalization package, the third of its kind introduced so far this year by the government, also calls for lifting import embargo thus far placed on such sensitive items as leather shoes, women's stockings, films, toy components and dolls.

With the introduction of the third of a current series of import liberalization measures, the number of automatic approval (AA) import items will increase from the current 712 to 753 on the basis of four digit CCCN (Costoms Council's Cooperation Nomenclature) formula, the ministry officials explained.

Accordingly, the nation's import liberalization ratio, one major yardstick reflecting the degree of import restrictive measures, will be improved from the current 64.9 per cent to 68.6 per cent.

The government has liberalized imports of hundreds of items in two steps since May.

The import amount of those items which were contained in the two previous import liberalization packages—one in May and the other in September—totaled \$780 million as of the end of November or 12.3 per cent of the nation's total imports during the cited period.

Imports of cosmetics and other agricultural products which are directly concerned with domestic industries were not included in the import-free list, however.

Meanwhile, the government has changed bearing and 44 other items which have thus far been treated as export restrict items into AA export items.

Tin ingot and 44 other items, which are currently treated as AA export items, will be reclassified as "export restrictive" items, according to the ministry.

The major commodities imports of which are to be liberalized effective Jan. 1 next year as follows:

Bolt, nuts, screw, washers, volt meters, current meters, sprinkler head, hydraulic elevators, tissue paper, corrugated board boxes, blended cotton

yarn, paraffin wax, radiators, home sewing machines, telephone with dial, electric condensers, show cases, overhead projectors, mufflers, tents, stationary papers, aerofilm, wooden photo frame, staplers, razor for barber shops, horse, lamb and clips.

The government will also broaden the range of foreign technical inducements next year to improve the quality of local products and develop new ones to ensure continuing growth of Korean exports, according to the Economic Planning Board.

The liberalization calls for increasing the number of items eligible for automatic approval (AA) of technical inducement, the EPB said.

The government will also simplify application procedures for technical inducement and will soon screen the types of business eligible for the AA system in all industries including

agriculture, livestock, food, pulp, paper-making and ceramics.

Under the present system, terms for automatic approval include three year of contract, advance payment of up to \$30,000 and royalties amounting to three per cent of net sales.

Officials of the EPB said that those terms will be eased to four to five years of contracts, advance payment of \$50,000 and royalties of about five per cent of the net sales.

The technical inducements for luxury consumer products, however, will continue to be controlled as before, they added.

Explaining that inducement of high-standard foreign technology has been pursued by the government, they said that Korea has to cope with the recent restrictions on Korean export makets in world markets through technical renovation which is needed to be pursued by inducing highstandard foreign technology at the initial stage.

Private sectors will be substantially encouraged to induce foreign technology selectively to renovate their technical standard.

9% GNP Growth Planned for '79

The government will peg the economic increase rate for next year at nine per cent to obtain stable living of the general public by reducing some adverse effects of high economic growth, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) announced.

This is a relatively lower growth rate compared with the average annual growth rate of more than 11 per cent recorded during the past several years. This year's target is 13 per cent.

An economic report published by the EPB also said that per capita GNP for next year was set at \$1,472, an increase of \$247 over that of 1978.

In order to achieve the objectives, the government will formulate a comprehensive food demand and supply plan and will liberalize the import of those essential commodities suffering from supply bottlenecks on the domestic market, the report said.

The financing of investment in the production facilities of the export, medium and small and light industries suffering from supply bottlenecks will be increased to further reinforce the potential for economic growth, according to the report.

The government also intends to

achieve, in the coming year, a gross national product of 26,786,800 million won at current market prices, exports of \$15,000 million, imports of \$17,400 million and a money supply growth rate of 25 per cent.

Other projects for this year included 21,946,400 million won in GNP, \$1,225 in per capita GNP, \$12,500 million in exports and \$14,300 million in imports.

With the government projection, next year's export increase rate will become 19.5 per cent, comparable to the annual average of 40 per cent for the past several years.

Officials of the EPB said that the government will realize a stable pace of economic development next year at the expense of economic development growth to some extent.

The government unemployment rate target for next year stands at 3.6 per cent, comparable to 3.4 per cent for 1978 and 3.8 per cent for 1977.

The report also revealed that per capita consumption of meat for next year will be 11.7kg. The amount for 1978 and 1977 were 10.2kg and 8.2kg respectively.

It added that six out of 100 persons will own telephones next year. The figure stood at 4.3 in 1977.

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1,472
- 247
= 1,225 - per capita GNP - 1978

KOEX: Pride of Industry

A Mammoth Exhibition Center Is Under Construction for May Opening

As an outstanding symbol of Korea's prosperity, the Korea Exhibition Center (KOEX) is slated to open next May 16 and prominent leaders of world exhibition circle, and more than 5,000 foreign buyers are expected to throng to observe the one-month commemorative inaugural exhibition in southern Seoul.

Now some 85 per cent of the total construction process has been completed to house trade exposition hall, exhibition hall and national hall and other up-to-date supporting facilities.

"Behind the creation of the world's most modern exhibition center, there is a strenuous efforts of Park Choong-hoon, president of the Korean Traders Association, who came up with the the earnest desire of Korean traders," said Paik Haeng-koul, president of the KOEX.

The KOEX, sponsored by the Korean Traders Association, will play a vital role in the promotion of Korea's export performance through exhibition which is regarded as the most effective and practical approach of sales promotion on one hand and it will also serve as a service center for the advance of foreign companies to Korea to promote their sales activities on the other.

President Paik said that exhibitions to be sponsored by the U.S., Swiss and British governments and other leading world manufacturers at the center have already been reserved.

"Applications to exhibit at the KOEX are in an onrush at present reflecting the ever-expanding potential of Korea as export markets," said Paik.

As part of its program to strengthen relations with international organizations in the exhibition field, Korea plans to apply for a membership in the Union of Fair International (UFI) headquartered in France. The Soviet Union and East European countries are also members of the UFI.

"When we are granted a membership in the UFI, KOEX will be a window to the export promotion to Communist countries since Korea can invite Communist countries to exhibitions to be held in Seoul and Korea can also actively participate in fairs in Communist countries in the capacity of a member of the UFI," said Paik.

Paik was appointed the director
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general for construction headquarters of the KOEX in December 1976 and then appointed president of KOEX in August of this year.

The author of a book entitled Reunification Problems of Divided Nations — Korea and Germany, Paik



Paik

has been involved in the construction of the KOEX for more than two years.

"Like a student challenging for a master's degree, I have tried to consolidate this relatively new field in Korea. Despite my two-year involvement in this field, I think that I have too much to learn and to explore to hand brilliant assets to our next generation," said Paik.

KOEX will be responsible for all the domestic exhibitions and the Korea

Trade Promotion Corporation will sponsor exhibitions held in foreign countries in close cooperation with the KOEX.

Foreign political, diplomatic and business dignitaries visiting Korea will be guided to KOEX to help them to be fully acquainted with developing aspects of Korea.

It is designed to minimize the walking distance of observers and has many highly efficient design features fulfilling the following basic requirements — that floor space should have no obstruction, that all exhibition space should be at ground level and large and heavy items of machinery have to be accommodated.

All the required services are supplied to individual exhibition stands and displays on a convenient grid and easy and separate access for visitors and for goods, and flexibility in use are fully assured at the KOEX.

"No internal columns, no dead space, and high ceilings offer the greatest flexibility in use. The ground level floor is capable of sustaining heavy loads. It has been devised to give maximum aid to modern display techniques with an advanced technology. Electricity, gas, water, waste disposal, compressed air and telephone lines are distributed to stands from a tunnel system," Paik stated.

As a retired one-star general, Paik said jokingly that the perfect tunnel system at KOEX is completely different from the underground in-



An artist's conception of the Korea Exhibition Center

filtration tunnels dug by the north Korean Communists along the Demilitarized Zone.

There are also take-off points every six meters for all services along subsidiary trenches which are linked to the tunnel, from which KOEX engineers will insert and bring directly to "ports" on the floor of the exhibition stands whatever services the exhibitor orders and the whole operation can take place rapidly and without interference to the stand construction activity.

"KOEX has both domestic and international significance. As Korea's symbolic showplace, it is dedicated to the task of staging various domestic and international fairs and exhibitions in creative style and comfort and to make a real contribution to the future prosperity of Korea and world trade," Paik stressed.

The KOEX, unique in its gracious outward appearance and showing traditional beauty of Korea in modern setting and quality of design, is installed with the most modern functional facilities for the maximum convenience of exhibitors and visitors.

National Hall will present old, new and future Korea in the course of her economic and cultural development through visually displayed attractive

settings.

Trade Expo Hall will display all kinds of Korean goods. It will be fully staffed and open on a year-round basis and representatives of the participating manufacturers are available on the stands at all times for the buyers from all over the world.

Exhibition Hall will be widely utilized for holding of national and international trade fairs, various scale exhibitions, sport events and varied gatherings.

SERVICE FACILITIES

Another major device to assist exhibitors is the provision of 10 electrically operated goods doors, 5.5 meters high and 5.4 meters wide. The layout offers easy entry for lorries which can deliver exhibits directly to the assigned stand areas.

A multipurpose conference hall, orientation room and small business conference rooms are situated in the main building.

It also contains all kinds of supporting and service facilities to meet all kinds of demands of exhibitors and visitors.

Paik explained that KOEX will give all information and materials to foreign buyers who come to Korea for business

consultations with the most up-to-date facilities and service systems.

"Some 2,000 exhibitions are held yearly in the world. This eloquently bespeaks the enormous effect of exhibition for sales promotion. With the opening of the KOEX, Korea's export promotion activities will be greatly accelerated and it will contribute to realizing the government's ambitious export goals," he added.

A total of \$28 million was invested in the KOEX by the Korean Traders Association.

He also viewed that KOEX will provide up-to-date business information to Korean exporters by gathering them through talks with foreign business leaders and buyers who will throng to KOEX.

Like his nickname "computer-bulldozer," Paik seemed to be haunted by careful planning for the creation of a "beautiful masterpiece" to hand down and a bold rush for the realization of the planning.

In the course of realizing the government's vigorous export target of \$50,000 million by the early 1980s, all resources have to be mobilized. In this sense, KOEX is expected to play a vital role as an export window for Korean exporters.

Belt -Tightening Needed

Though the oil price hike by OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) has long been expected, the oil cartel's decision to effectuate a 15 per cent hike in oil prices in four steps during next year came as rather stunning news for many oil consuming countries including Korea which is 100 per cent dependent upon OPEC countries for oil imports.

The price boost would no doubt push up gasoline and home heating bills.

The inflated oil price, however, means more than that for Korea which is now vigorously pushing ahead with the petrochemical industrial development projects.

A 10 per cent increase in oil derivative prices would push up the nation's wholesale price by one per cent or so, according to the Economic Planning Board (EPB).

As was experienced during the past, however, the chain reactions stemming from the oil price hike are expected to be far more substantial.

The immediate impact is expected to be felt by such oil-guzzling industries as electricity, cement, fertilizer and

petrochemicals, in particular.

The import volume of crude oil next year is tentatively projected to reach 197 million barrels, up 12.6 per cent over that of this year.

This means that the nation is obliged to pay \$2,727 million in oil bills, some \$300 million more than the original projection.

If the domestic oil derivative prices are increased by 8 to 9 per cent, the production cost of electricity, for instance, is expected to increase by 50 to 55 per cent thus bringing pressure on other commodities sensitive to energy costs.

Besides, cost-push factors for cement and petrochemical products generated by the local oil price increase by that much would be some 20 to 45 per cent, they observed.

It also should be noted that Korea imports substantial amount of raw materials whose prices are directly influenced by oil price hikes from foreign countries to meet both domestic and export market demands.

These and other factors coupled with the psychological impact are feared to fan the nation's inflationary trend, they

observed.

The government is expected to increase domestic oil prices by two steps, though the OPEC oil cartel is scheduled to introduce a four-stage price increase formula.

For Korea which is endowed with little natural energy resources other than hard coal has no alternative but to import crude oil to meet the ever-increasing demand for oil derivatives in all industrial sectors.

On the occasion of the oil price hike, the government should renew its determination to conserve the nation's limited energy resources while stepping up efforts to develop new energy resources such as solar energy and tidal water power plants on a long-term basis.

The proposed oil exploration projects in the continental shelf adjacent to Korea and Japan should also be expedited through the effective cooperation with Japanese authorities concerned.

One certain thing is that Korea is destined to continue its reliance upon oil producing countries for crude oil in the foreseeable future.

Korea has no complete answer to the situation but only a partial answer to reduce its reliance upon the oil cartel through energy savings drive and development of additional energy resources.

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Economic Briefs

Banking Offices

The number of branch offices of the banking institutions in Korea increased by 159 to 1,704 during this year. This means one bank office for every 21,500 people. Most of the newly established bank offices are located in newly developed commercial and housing areas. The Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives Federation tops all banks with 366 branches.

By types of banking institutions, the total number of bank offices breaks down to 514 for the five city banks, 284 for the provincial banks, 851 for the special banks, 1 for the Export-Import Bank, and 43 for foreign banks. The five city banks refer to commercial banks located in the capital city of Seoul with a nationwide service network.

Royalties for Technique

Foreign exchange payments in royalties for alien technology are expected to hit the \$100 million mark for the first time. Officials at the Ministry of Science and Technology foresee that payments for foreign technical know-how will continue to increase visibly in the coming years as the government positively encourages business and industry to induce modern foreign technical know-how to modernize the industrial structure with a view to elevating international competitiveness.

The amount of royalties to be paid out this year for foreign technique will be more than 100 per cent over last year's, indicating the sharp rise in the number of advanced foreign technical expertise being introduced into the country. In 1975, royalties paid for alien technology amounted to \$26,540,000 in 98 cases, but they rose to \$30,423,000 in 130 cases last year. During the first half of this year, \$50,856,000 were already paid for foreign technology, according to statistics at the ministry.

Tariff Reduction

Tariff rates for fuel and construction materials will be lowered substantially effective Jan. 1 of next year. Officials at the Ministry of Finance said that the customs duties curtailment is linked to the government price stabilization policy which also involved three major import liberalization steps this year. Under the decision, the tariff rate for such fuels as Bunker-C oil, kerosene, and light oil will be reduced from the current 40 per cent to a mere five per cent. The customs duty rate for anthracite coal will be brought down to nil from the present 20 per cent.

In the category of construction materials, cement will be levied 10 per cent instead of 30 per cent, and red brick 30 per cent instead of 60 per cent. The

customs rate for building steel bars and plywood will be cut from 20 and 40 per cent to 15 and 30 per cent, respectively. The ministry also decided to lower tariff rates for some raw materials for the production of export goods. The rate for foreign fiber will be curtailed to 30 per cent from the present 40 per cent, while that for lumber lowered from the range of 10 to 20 per cent to 5 per cent. Electronic parts will be levied customs duties of 20 to 30 per cent from the current spread of 30 to 60 per cent.

Trade Deficit

Korea's trade deficits with Japan this year are certain to double over that of last year, an all-time high annual figure. During the first 11 months of this year, Korea sustained trade deficits of \$2,981 million in its trade with Japan. Officials estimate that this year's total trade deficits with Japan will reach \$3,300 million, nearly two times the deficit of \$1,778 million registered in the preceding year. This deficit was created as Korea's imports from Japan amounted to \$5,317,727,000 against exports of \$2,336,440,000 to that country.

The Jan.-Nov. deficit figure brings to \$12,544 million the aggregate of deficits Korea incurred in its trade with Japan since 1966 when diplomatic relations between the two countries were officially normalized to open regular trade transactions. The trade relations since that year have been marked by Korea's accumulation of trade deficits in an one-sided fashion. More than 80 per cent of Korea's imports from Japan are heavy and chemical industrial goods such as chemicals and machines.

Famous Brands

Seventy-five foreign trademarks were used by local enterprises since 1962, according to the Office of Patent Administration. Of the total, 43 trademarks will be out of use by the end of this year when the respective contracts covering their use expires. The remaining 43 foreign trademarks will remain in use until around 1980. The machinery industry is the most active user of foreign trademarks with 21, followed by the electronic and electric appliances industry with 18 and the oil-refining and chemical industries with 14.

Foreign trademarks began to be used by the local industries in 1970s when they sought to establish technical tieup or joint-venture relations with alien firms with renowned trademarks. Local enterprises use foreign trademarks to promote sales of their products manufactured with foreign technical assistance which is usually tied to the use of trademarks. By nationalities of famous foreign trademarks used in Korea, Japan topped other countries with 39, followed by the United States with 28.

Editorial Comments

The Korea Herald

Lower Growth

The Economic Planning Board has disclosed its basic policy direction for next year which places strong emphasis on price stability at the expense of high economic growth. Under this policy line, the rise of the gross national product in real terms will be lowered to nine per cent during 1979, down from the expected gain of at least 13 per cent this year. The money supply will be allowed to increase no more than 25 per cent. Commodity exports will grow by 19.5 per cent to \$15,000 million, compared with an anticipated 25 per cent expansion this year and an average annual increase of 40 per cent in the past several years. As a result, the government aims to contain price rises below 10 per cent during 1979.

The government decision seems highly appropriate because the Korean economy is certain to run into serious trouble unless the galloping prices, which had already risen 15.9 per cent by the end of November this year, are brought under control soon. The government economic authorities stepped up their fight against inflation this year, but with little result. In the new year, it is imperative that they employ all means to arrest inflation.

The current inflation is, when boiled down, the direct result of the continued high-level economic growth this country has achieved in the past decade to the amazement of all. Under a series of five-year development plans, the government has, without letup, pursued a policy of fast economic expansion based on export increases.

It is time we started readjusting our basic economic policies so that Korea may consolidate the industrial foundation achieved so far and successfully proceed to the next phase of industrialization — toward an advanced stage in the mid-1980s. A period of relatively lower growth is required now to attain the stability and viability of our economy.

But we cannot help having misgivings about whether the government will really be able to make good its promise of holding down the GNP rise to nine per cent next year. For this year's actual performance is estimated to far outstrip the government goal of 10.5 per cent. The government should

be resolute enough to drastically curtail its spending, especially in public investment projects, next year.

On the other hand, it is urged to relax the current rigid control on bank credits for selective financing of certain strategic industries, including export manufacturers. The government should also begin lessening its predominant role in the economy now that private industries have grown enough to propel themselves.

* * *

Kyunghyang Shinmun

Exciting Year

Not many days are left before the end of the year. We have the season every year but one experiences new excitement every time. It is only human to mourn the passage of the year and be excited over the prospect of things to have in the new year.

Adding to the excitement this year, we had the National Assembly elections, election of the Yujong-hoe (Revitalizing Reforms Fraternity), and the cabinet reshuffle, all crammed in the last month of the year.

The year-end is a time when we should look around ourselves and make plans for the new year. We usually have more crimes during the Yule tide than in any other month of the year. Perhaps, it is because people are excited. It is best during this season to behave and act within one's means and within the limits of modesty.

A few days ago, we had Christmas. In the cities and towns, Christmas has become one of the biggest festival days for them. Without our knowing, Christmas has become a time for extravagant spending and dissoluteness. Sharp rise in the number of offenders during the season is good evidence. Christmas is a good day for celebration. We must celebrate it befitting the name of the day.

It is only that we must not waste away the Christmas and the New Year by indulging in luxury and decadence.

We have attained remarkable economic successes. However, we still have many needy people around us. If we turn a blind eye to these poor people and only pursue our own pleasure, the gaps in society will become all the wider. Everyone should look around oneself and try to spend the holiday season within his means and within the limits of modesty.

Dong-A Ilbo

U.S.-China Ties

The United States and mainland China have finally announced that they are normalizing diplomatic relations effective Jan. 1 next year. In doing this, the United States has one-sidedly declared that it was severing diplomatic ties with Taiwan and scrapping the mutual defense treaty concluded in 1954.

The Washington-Peking normalization has been expected. However, the abrupt announcement shocked Nationalist China and made many allies of the United States, the Communist bloc nations and even the Third World have mixed feelings. The diplomatic normalization between the two countries will bring about changes in the existing order not only in Asia but also in the entire world.

President Jimmy Carter did not do it alone. The foundation was laid in 1972 when former President Richard M. Nixon visited Peking and signed the Shanghai Joint Communiqué. The following seven years were expended in search of a guarantee of the rights of the people on Taiwan to existence.

It is hard to determine if there has been any tacit agreement made between Washington and Peking concerning the future of Taiwan. However, one thing is clear. The diplomatic normalization came in return for the U.S. abandonment of Taiwan. In other words, the U.S. met all the demands of Peking, namely severing of relations, withdrawal of U.S. forces and abrogation of the mutual defense treaty with Taiwan.

Nationalist China now experiences the cold reality of international politics. We only hope that the change in Asia will contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in the region and the world. There is no doubt that other Free World nations still maintaining relations with Taiwan will follow the lead of the U.S.

We cannot determine at this time how the Washington-Peking normalization will affect the Korean peninsula situation. We only hope that it will constructively contribute to peace in Asia. On the other hand, we must try to actively meet the changes taking place around us so that we will not incur any loss to our national interests.

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